

# ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE  
REGULAR

# JOURNAL.

# NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER  
FORCES.

VOLUME XLIII, NUMBER 38.  
WHOLE NUMBER 2178.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1905.

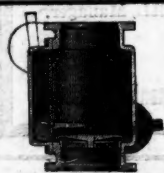
SINGLE COPIES, FIFTEEN CENTS.  
SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.

**A Sub Skirmish Load**  
For 200 yard ranges  
Using regular elevations  
600, 500, 400, 350, 300, 200 yards  
and  
**MARKSMAN SMOKELESS**

The Powder which has enabled so many organiza-  
tions to use their old Springfield ranges.

Write us for folder giving full particulars.

Rifle Smokeless Division  
**LAFLIN & RAND POWDER CO.**  
Wilmington, Del.



## EXCELSIOR BACK PRESSURE VALVE

Thoroughly reliable when used as a back pressure valve, it is equally adapted for use as a relief or free exhaust valve for condensers, and we have supplied many for this purpose. By changing position of outside lever, it will work equally well in a vertical or horizontal position, or at any angle desired. JENKINS BROS., NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, CHICAGO, LONDON.

## TOBIN BRONZE

TRADE MARK.  
Registered in U. S. Patent Office.  
**NON-CORROSIVE IN SEA WATER** Can be forged at Cherry Red Heat  
Round, Square and Hexagon Rods for Studs, Bolts, Nuts, etc., Pump Piston Rods, Yacht Shafting, Rolled Sheets and Plates for Pump Linings, Condensers, Rudders, Center Boards, etc. Hull Plates for Yachts and Launches, Powder Press Plates, Boiler and Condenser Tubes. For tensile, torsional and crushing tests see descriptive pamphlet, furnished on application.

**THE ANSONIA BRASS AND COPPER COMPANY,**  
99 John Street SOLE MANUFACTURERS NEW YORK

The acknowledged purity and high standard of our groceries, bespeak the patronage for our superior table wines, and selected brands of cigars

## Mitchell Fletcher & Co., Inc.

18th St. and Chestnut, Philadelphia, U.S.A.  
12th St. and Chestnut,

STRICT ATTENTION GIVEN MAIL  
ORDERS TO DISTANT POINTS.

## "CANADIAN CLUB" WHISKY.

DISTILLED AND BOTTLED BY  
**HIRAM WALKER & SONS, Limited.**  
Walkerville, Canada.

The age and genuineness of this whisky are guaranteed by the Excise Department of the Canadian Government by an official stamp over the capsule of every bottle.

## O. I. C.

Garlock's High Pressure Packings are the goods I ought to use as they give such universal satisfaction everywhere.

For H. P. Steam, Style No. 200.  
" Cold Water and Stern Glands, Style No. 99.  
" Ice Machines, Air or Ammonia, Styles No. 333 & 336.  
" Low Pressure Steam, Style No. 777, 333 & 336.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

**THE GARLOCK PACKING CO.,**  
136 Liberty Street, New York.

## Bethlehem Steel Company

South Bethlehem, Pa.,

Finished Guns of all Calibers, Gun Forgings, Gun Carriages, Projectiles and Armor Plate. High Grade Shafting and Forgings for Marine and Stationary Engines. Miscellaneous Forgings and Castings of all descriptions. Refined Iron, Billets and Pig Iron. Heavy Machinery of Special Design. Armor Plate Vaults.

BRANCH OFFICES:

100 Broadway, New York City. 1351 Marquette Building, Chicago, Ill.  
1111 Keystone Building, Pittsburgh, Pa. 430 Endicott Building, St. Paul, Minn.  
Pennsylvania Building, Cor. 15th and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Fremont and Howard Streets, San Francisco, Cal.

## COLT'S

"NEW SERVICE" REVOLVER.

CALIBRE .45.

Colt's Pat. Fire Arms Mfg. Co.,

Hartford, Conn., U. S. A.



## THE ELECTRO-DYNAMIC CO.

Cable Address: EDCO, A. B. C. Code.

Ave. A and North Street,

Bayonne, N. J., U. S. A.

Designers and Manufacturers of

**ELECTRICAL MACHINERY.**

**ELECTRIC SPEED AND DIRECTION INDICATORS**

...GIVING...  
DIRECT READINGS IN REV. PER MIN.

## "HORNSBY-AKROYD" OIL ENGINES

**DE LA VERGNE MACHINE CO.**

Main Office and Works, Foot of East 138th Street, New York.

## RUBBER COVERED WIRES AND CABLES

FOR EVERY SERVICE.

For Underground, Aerial, and Submarine use. "Safety" wires and cables have the endorsement of some of the largest users in the United States.

THE SAFETY INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE COMPANY, 114-116 Liberty St., New York.

## OUR EXAMINATION OF THE EYES GUARANTEES CORRECT GLASSES.

The Feast Nose Piece can't slip or shake off—is neat in appearance and cleanly. We fit these nosepieces to your old frames.

**FEAST & CO., Opticians,**  
1213 F Street, Washington, D. C.

## FIRING REGULATIONS

FOR

**SMALL ARMS**

for the U. S. Army and the organized Militia of the United States.  
**REVISED SYSTEM. JUST ISSUED.**

Approved and published by authority of the Secretary of War.

Bound in leather, price one dollar. Sent by mail prepaid, \$1.00

ARMY & NAVY JOURNAL, 93-101 Nassau St., New York.



It Links the Nations in one Language.

# TALES

A MAGAZINE OF  
THE WORLD'S BEST  
FICTION

THE NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE will bring to American readers, in their own language, the BEST STORIES of the BEST WRITERS of ALL COUNTRIES.

EACH month it will contain from fifteen to twenty-five stories translated from the FRENCH, GERMAN, RUSSIAN, ITALIAN, SPANISH, SWEDISH, DANISH, HUNGARIAN, POLISH, and other languages.

THESE stories will be the best the world's literature affords. Most of them will be by authors of international reputation; but the new genius as well as the accepted master will find here a worthy presentation.

FOR this reason TALES will be unique in variety, in originality, in literary quality—in interest.

EVERY kind of reader will find in TALES the kind of story he likes best.

TALES will consist of 160 pages of reading matter—the largest quantity of good fiction in any magazine in the world.

\$2.50 a year. 25 cents a copy.

Ask your newsdealer TO-DAY to show you a copy.

TALES PUBLISHING COMPANY - 2 West 40th Street, New York.

ASK ANYONE IN WASHINGTON.

THE limit of style, quality and value is reached in the Parker Bridget clothing. It's the ideal ready to wear.

**PARKER BRIDGET & CO.**  
HEAD TO FOOT OUTFITTERS  
9th & Pa. Ave., Washington, D. C.

## SCHOOLS

### Hampton College

Classical School for Girls and Young Ladies. Classical Course unsurpassed. Unusual advantages in Art and Music. Fifteen minutes ride electric car from Old Point Comfort. For further particulars address

MISS FITCHETT, Hampton, Va.

References: Gen. A. Baird, Washington, D. C.  
Gen. Calvin DeWitt, Washington, D. C.  
Capt. Geo. H. Sande, Fort Meade, S. Dak.  
Mrs. Adna R. Chaffee, Washington, D. C.  
Capt. Fred S. Strong, Orchard Lake, Mich.  
Col. R. H. Patterson, President of S. F.  
Capt. Dwight E. Holley, Harrisburg, Pa.

**CAMP WAHALLA, (for boys)**  
Upper Chateaugay Lake  
IN HEART OF ADIRONDACKS.

Give your boys a summer in the mountains, in the pure air of the pines and balsams. Superb fishing, hunting and canoeing. For illustrated circular address

Prof. GEORGE P. MORRIS, Bloomfield, N. J.

### THE DANVILLE MILITARY INSTITUTE, Danville, Va.

A thoroughly well equipped school, with an unbroken health record, a mild climate, and carefully selected patronage, offers particular terms and advantages to the Army. U. S. Officer Commandant.

Address Box 512, Danville, Va.

### Miss BUTTS'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS Norwich, Connecticut.

Offers a healthful happy home with the best advantages for study and recreation.

A Summer Camp for Girls in the Adirondacks.

For particulars address

Miss HELEN C. PECK, Care of Mrs. Hazen's School, PELHAM MANOR, N. Y.

## NO EXTRA PREMIUMS ON Army Officers' Policies In PEACE or in WAR

Except for Those Assigned to Duty on the Isthmus of Panama

### THE PRUDENTIAL

Offers Extremely Liberal Inducements for Army Officers to secure Life Insurance, or to add to that which they have.

#### BENEFITS

**TELEGRAPH.**—One-half of policy can be arranged in case of death, to be paid by telegraph.

**CASH, PAID-UP and EXTENDED INSURANCE VALUES.**—exact amount stated in policy; on Endowments after two years and on Whole Life and Limited Payment Life Policies after three years. (No reduction in Extended Insurance or any Surrender Values on account of Military Service.)

**GRACE IN PAYMENT OF PREMIUM.**—One month's grace is given without interest during which time policy is in force.

**LOANS ON POLICIES.**—Loans made at 5 per cent. interest per annum in advance up to the amount named in policy.

**DIVIDENDS.**—Officers' Policies are placed in a Special Military Class for apportionment of dividends.

Liberal Policies are also Offered to Officers of the Navy.

## The PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA

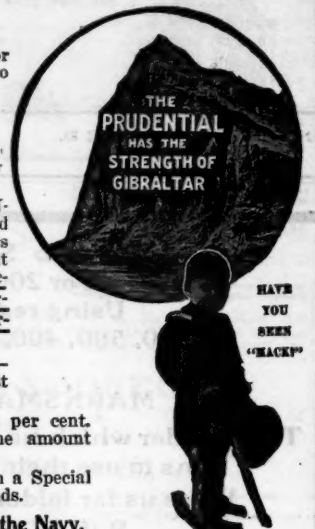
(Incorporated as a Stock Company by the State of New Jersey.)

JOHN F. DRYDEN, Prest. HOME OFFICE, Newark, N. J.

Write to-day for information at your age, Dept. 20, A. W. McNEIL, Manager.  
Army and Navy Dept., Newark, N.J.

"MACK" does business by correspondence.

Excellent opportunity for retired Army Officers to represent this Department. WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.



**FRENCH—GERMAN  
SPANISH—ITALIAN**  
Spoken, Taught  
and Mastered by the  
**LANGUAGE  
PHONE-  
METHOD**  
Combined with  
The Rosenthal  
Common Sense  
Method of  
Practical Linguistics  
The Latest and Best Work of Dr. Richard S. Rosenthal  
YOU HEAR THE EXACT PRONUNCIATION OF EACH WORD  
AND PHRASE. A few minutes' practice several times a day  
at spare moments gives a thorough mastery of conversational  
French, German, Spanish, or Italian.  
Send for testimonials, booklet, and letter.  
**International Language-Phone Method**  
1171 Metropolitan Bldg., Broadway and 16th St., N. Y.

### THE NATIONAL SAFE DEPOSIT, SAVINGS & TRUST CO.

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Cor. 15th St. and New York Ave. CAPITAL, \$1,000,000.

Originally incorporated by Special Act of Congress in 1867. Pays interest on deposits. Accounts can be opened by depositor in person or through the mails. The assets of this Company are examined twice a year by the bank examiner, under the direction of the United States Treasury Department, and an sworn statement of its condition is published in a local paper five times a year as called for by the Comptroller of the Currency.

### M. MELACHRINO & CO.

The famous Egyptian Club Cigarettes.

Supplying 360 Regimental Messes and 120 Clubs in the United Kingdom.

#### BY APPOINTMENT

To H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught.  
H. R. H. Prince Henry of Prussia.  
The Italian Government.  
The Austro-Hungarian Government.  
The Khedivial Club.

No. 8 West 29th St., New York

PRICE, TEN DOLLARS.

## The United States Navy List

From 1772 to 1900.

### TABLE OF CONTENTS.

1. SECRETARIES OF THE NAVY from 1772 to 1897.
2. ASSISTANT SECRETARIES.
3. SOLICITORS AND JUDGE ADVOCATES—BOARD OF NAVY COMMISSIONERS—SECRETARIES OF NAVY BOARD—JUDGE ADVOCATES GENERAL.
4. DEPARTMENTAL ORGANIZATION.
5. CHIEFS OF BUREAUS from 1842 to 1901.
6. SKETCH OF THE NAVY from 1772 to 1798.
7. CHANGES IN TITLES OF OFFICERS.
8. GENERAL NAVY REGISTER, containing the names of all Officers of the Navy (Regular and Volunteer), from 1772 to January, 1901, alphabetically arranged.
9. HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY.—Superintendents since its foundation.—Midshipmen and Naval Cadets.—Cadet Engineers.
10. MARINE CORPS.—Complete List of Officers of, from 1772 to January, 1901.
11. LIST OF VESSELS OF WAR IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY from 1772 to 1901.
12. RECOGNITION BY CONGRESS OF GALLANT SERVICES OF Officers and others of the Navy and Marine Corps.
13. THE NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES, January, 1901.—Personnel—List and Classification of Vessels—Marine Corps.

Edited by E. W. CALLAHAN,

Registrar Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department.

L. R. HAMERSLY CO., 49 Wall Street, New York.

## The Allen Dense Air Ice Machine Used in the U. S. Navy

Contains no chemicals, only air. The size, 3 feet by 3 feet 6 inches, makes the ice and cold water and refrigerates the meat closets of large steam yachts.

H. B. ROELKER

41 Maiden Lane. NEW YORK

JUST  
PUBLISHED

# Field Service Regulations, U.S.A.

Prepared by the General Staff under the direction of the Chief of Staff, U.S. Army.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, February 1, 1905.  
The following Field Service Regulations, prepared by the General Staff, under the direction of the Chief of Staff of the Army, have been approved by the President, and are herewith published for the information and government of the Army of the United States and for the observance of the organized militia of the United States.

WM. H. TAFT, Secretary of War.

THE TABLE OF CONTENTS PUBLISHED LAST WEEK PAGE 990 GIVES AN IDEA OF THE SCOPE OF THE WORK.

PRICE BOUND IN CLOTH. 50 CENTS BY MAIL PREPAID. DISCOUNT FOR QUANTITIES.

**ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, NEW YORK.**



## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1905.

No attention is paid to anonymous communications, but the wishes of all contributors as to the use of their names will be scrupulously regarded. We cannot undertake to preserve or return manuscripts.

Subscriptions, \$6.00 per year. To clubs ordering ten copies or more, \$3.00 each copy. As the purpose of this special club rate of \$3.00 per year is to encourage individual subscriptions, it is allowed for single subscriptions from members of the Services and their families, but not for companies, reading rooms, messes, or organizations of any form, to which the price is uniformly \$6.00. Club subscriptions are payable in advance and should be sent direct to the publishers.

Domestic postage prepaid. Foreign postage, \$1.00 per annum, should be added to the subscription price. Remittances should be made by post-office order, express money order, draft or check on New York, made payable to W. C. & F. P. Church, or in cash. Postmasters are obliged to register letters if requested. Checks or drafts on other localities than New York city are subject to a discount.

No responsibility is assumed for subscriptions paid to agents, and it is best to remit direct. Changes of address will be made as frequently as desired upon notification; not otherwise.

Immediate notice should be given of any delay or failure in the receipt of the JOURNAL.

W. C. & F. P. CHURCH, Proprietors,  
93-101 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

Washington, D.C., Office: Rooms 926, 927, Colorado Building, William M. Mason, Representative.

Boston Office: 643 Old South Building, E. P. Guild, Representative.

In organizing for construction work on the Panama Canal, the United States Government has resolved upon a policy which, while manifestly based on business considerations, will probably cause considerable friction between the administration and American manufacturing interests. It is this, namely, that in purchasing all materials, ships and supplies required for the canal enterprise, the Commission shall seek those markets, foreign or domestic, where prices and other conditions are found to be most satisfactory. The matter came up at a luncheon given by the President of the United States in honor of the members of the Panama Canal Commission on May 15, at which it was stated that the two extra steamships which it is proposed to add to the service between New York and Colon, to be operated in connection with the Panama Railroad, could not be obtained in America on advantageous terms, and that vessels of the kind desired would take eighteen months and \$1,400,000 to build, while two foreign ships of recent construction and the requisite character could be had for \$700,000. The President was also informed that iron, steel and other supplies, even those of American manufacture, could be bought in foreign markets at prices below those demanded for the same articles here in the United States. Thereupon the President, after a consultation with the Secretary of War, who exercises supervisory authority over the canal project, empowered the Canal Commission, in purchasing supplies to do so in those markets of the naval world where prices are most favorable. This decision is a wide departure from the rules hitherto prevailing, the general policy having been to buy in the home markets all supplies required for public work, but it is probably the only way to guard against excessive charges from the powerful industrial and other combinations in the United States. That it will be resented by business interests seems morally certain. There is a feeling that in large purchases on Government account preference should be given to American producers and dealers. It might fairly be stipulated, therefore, that purchases of canal supplies in the United States should receive a preferential equal to the present duty on such articles if imported into this country. Supplies for the canal will enter the Canal Zone free of duty, but it would be in accord with the spirit of our tariff policy to provide that American supplies should be preferred even to the extent of an increase in price equivalent to the duty levied upon foreign articles of the same character at American custom houses. As the duty is paid to the Government this will equalize prices between the home and the foreign product and at the same time protect the Government against a "corner" in the market or a combination between manufacturers to put up prices.

There may be no significance whatever in the transfer of Count Cassini, Russian Ambassador at Washington, to Madrid, and the designation of Baron de Rosen, former Russian Minister at Tokio, as his successor, but the proceeding is likely to cause a good deal of speculation on both sides of the Atlantic. Count Cassini, whose diplomatic career in the United States has been distinguished by unflinching courtesy and tact, was the Russian Minister at Pekin who, at the close of the Chino-Japanese war, negotiated the agreement under which Russia acquired possession of Port Arthur and the right to a limited occupation of Manchuria. He belongs to the group of Russian statesmen who insist that the present war shall have no end save in the defeat of Japan, and his attitude at Washington has been that of contending that Russia's course in Manchuria is in no way incompatible with the policy of the open door so earnestly advocated by the United States and Great Britain. To what extent he has succeeded in that difficult task is a matter of conjecture, but it is the simple truth to say that his

conduct, both official and social, has won for him the cordial good will of the American authorities. The suggestion that his transfer to a post of minor importance like Madrid is meant as a rebuke for alleged inefficiency in posting his government as to the real state of American sentiment with regard to the present war is entirely speculative. Equally lacking in verity is the intimation that his transfer is made in anticipation of an early opening of peace overtures with the American capital as the scene of formal negotiations. That Count Cassini should be succeeded at Washington by a diplomat like Baron de Rosen is, however, a matter of keen interest. Baron de Rosen was Russian Minister at Tokio when the present war began. He was and is still greatly admired and beloved by the Japanese government and people, and when he left Tokio on the outbreak of a war he had done his utmost to avert, it was with demonstrations of friendship and honor such as no other diplomat retiring from the Mikado's capital had ever received. Baron de Rosen was earnestly opposed to the war policy advocated by Count Cassini and Viceroy Alexieff, and on the strength of his thorough knowledge of Japanese preparedness and Japanese sentiment he earnestly advised the government at St. Petersburg that war under conditions then prevailing would be a misfortune for Russia. In view of the opposing views and attitudes of the retiring ambassador and his successor, it will be seen that there is room for various conjectures as to what the change really means.

It has been decided that Rear Admiral Charles D. Sigsbee's squadron shall reach French waters sometime during the first part of July, for the purpose of bringing the body of John Paul Jones to Annapolis for final interment in the beautiful memorial chapel now being built there. The body, upon arrival at Annapolis, will be placed temporarily in a vault, pending the completion of the chapel which will be in a way a memorial to the founder of the American Navy. This will, it is believed, constitute a more fitting memorial than any Congress might appropriate for. It was the wish of Ambassador Porter that the body reach this country on the Fourth of July; the State Department suggested that it leave France on that day, but as this is a gala day in both navies, it was decided that the embarkation should occur on some other day. The squadron can reach French waters July 1 if that is desired. It was a cause of keen satisfaction to the Navy that the President upon his return promptly approved the suggestion of the Navy Department, that the body be interred at Annapolis. Admiral Dewey is the only Navy officer who has put himself on record as preferring Arlington to Annapolis. In designating the grounds of the Naval Academy as the final resting place of John Paul Jones, President Roosevelt has made a choice that was first suggested in these columns, a fact upon which the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL modestly felicitates itself and the members of the naval service, by a large majority of whom, it is believed, the President's action will be heartily approved. The fame of Paul Jones is a National heritage, but it is so distinctly associated with the Navy that it should receive its crowning honors amid surroundings where it will appeal most directly to the service to which his example has been an unfailing inspiration. For that reason, if there were no other, it is specially appropriate that the remains of the great admiral should receive sepulture and his memory its most imposing monument in the grounds of the splendid institution at Annapolis, where the young midshipmen who are fitting themselves for the duties of naval command may be constantly reminded of his heroic example. But there is another reason for choosing Annapolis, and that is the fact that the beautiful chapel now in course of erection there is specially designed with a crypt to afford sepulture for naval commanders who have distinguished themselves in the service of the Republic. It is to be hoped that the transfer of the ashes of Paul Jones to that structure may serve as the beginning of a plan which in time shall transform the chapel into a noble shrine of American patriotism within whose walls our great naval heroes shall find each his niche of honor. The rivalry of various American cities and towns for the honor of providing a final resting place for the invincible commander of the Ranger and the Bon Homme Richard was entirely honorable and becoming, but we are confident that as time passes the choice of Annapolis will be commended even by those who have favored other sites.

Rear Admiral W. H. Brownson, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, was at the Navy Department this week conferring with the officials about the cruise of the midshipmen this summer. Upon his return to Annapolis the admiral will take up the question with Rear Admiral Dickens, commander of the Coast Squadron, and the itinerary will then be arranged in detail. The midshipmen will embark sometime during the first week in June and the ships are now assembling at Annapolis to be in readiness for the cruise. Secretary Morton has decided that at least three classes, numbering about six hundred men, will take part in the Joint Army and Navy exercises in Chesapeake Bay from June 8 to 17. The vessels of the North Atlantic Fleet will form the principal part of the naval strength in these movements, and they will take the midshipmen on board at Annapolis before proceeding to the rendezvous. This is

a distinct innovation, and for the first time in the history of the Naval Academy the young aspirants for admirals' commissions will enjoy the opportunity of assisting in maneuvers bearing a close resemblance to those of real war. Should the results be favorable it is quite probable that the same thing will be done each year. Every method should be employed to bring the midshipmen into real touch with the Service to which he has devoted himself, and nothing could be better for the esprit and morale than drills and maneuvers such as can be obtained only at sea in a fighting ship under regular sea conditions. The three classes indicated are looking forward to the new experiences with a great deal of pleasure. The midshipmen will mess by themselves.

It is probable that two provisional regiments of Field Artillery will be organized for the purpose of testing the idea of the President that a regimental organization for Field Artillery would greatly enhance the efficiency of that arm of the Service. This important matter, as we have before stated, was brought up for consideration before the General Staff of the Army by the President, who has been greatly impressed by the efficient work done by the Japanese field artillery in the Far Eastern war. The Chief of Artillery has not yet made the report on Field Artillery organization which he was requested by the President, in his communication on this subject, to furnish to the Secretary of War. Both the Chief of Artillery and the General Staff of the Army are giving Field Artillery matters considerable attention, and it is extremely probable that that arm of the Service will be entirely reorganized. It is said to be within the range of possibilities that the Field Artillery will, with the consent of Congress, be entirely separated from the Coast Artillery, given a regimental organization and possibly a chief with the rank of brigadier-general, who would also be a member of the General Staff.

Brig. Gen. George F. Elliott, Commandant of the Marine Corps, has given orders that the preparation of plans for the marine barracks at Olongapo, P.I., be pushed forward as rapidly as practicable. The barracks will be of wood, and Congress has appropriated \$56,000 for their construction. The necessity for having an adequate force of marines in the Philippines has been recognized by the Navy Department. Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, when in command of the Asiatic Station, repeatedly recommended that the force of marines at Olongapo be increased to eight hundred men, and, if possible, to one thousand or fifteen hundred. Lieut. Col. Charles A. Doyen, commanding the marine brigade in the Philippines, recently recommended that the marine force be increased to seven hundred men, and that at Cavite be reduced to three hundred. The Secretary of the Navy, upon the recommendation of the Commandant and the General Board, has approved this recommendation, and it is probable that as soon as it is executed the force will be increased from seven to eight hundred men.

The General Board of the Navy has made an urgent recommendation that Cape Henry be strongly fortified. This recommendation is now being considered by the War Department, and will come before the new board on coast defenses, of which Secretary Taft is the president, for final disposition. There is a feeling in the Navy and in Army circles that a strong fortification should be placed on Cape Henry to guard the entrance to Chesapeake Bay. While the harbors in Chesapeake Bay are thought to be amply protected, it is pointed out that it would be of great strategical advantage if the entrance to the bay were fortified. Artillery officers do not believe it would be possible for a hostile fleet to get near enough to either Washington or Baltimore to attack those cities, but it is thought desirable to take every means to prevent a fleet from even getting into Chesapeake Bay. This important matter will come before the board on coast defenses and will probably be made the subject of a special report to the Secretary of War.

The determination to select a thoroughly representative and able board to investigate and report upon the academic course at Annapolis with a view to making such changes in the curriculum as are required by the increase in the demands upon a modern naval officer, has caused some delay in the announcement of the personnel of the board which Rear Admiral George A. Converse, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, will appoint. This board will assemble, when appointed, at Annapolis, thoroughly study the curriculum, and will then continue its sessions in a careful study of the requirements of officers of the Navy. It will be the object of the board to get as much information on the subject as possible, and when the personnel is announced, its character will be such as to insure a broad-minded and thorough treatment of this important subject.

The installation at Honolulu of a wireless telegraph station by the Bureau of Equipment, marks a long stride in the direction of long distance wireless, and the outcome will be watched with interest by naval people at home and abroad, this being about the longest distance over which the wireless has been attempted. The distance between Honolulu and San Francisco is 2,180 miles, and this is about the limit for the wireless system up to the present time.



It is interesting to observe that the question of handling the submarine defenses pertaining to coast fortifications, which has been settled here in the United States by turning the work over to the Army, is a matter of great perplexity in England, where it is seriously proposed to impose the task upon the navy, which would thus be deprived of the services of several hundred trained officers who are urgently needed in the fleet. The opponents of this scheme maintain that the way to adjust the matter would be to take the more promising officers of the present garrison artillery and send them to sea for a course of practical training in what the navy can teach with regard to submarine defense and then station them at those forts where there are facilities for practice, drill and study in the special branches required. As for drawing upon the navy for the large body of officers and men which the proposed scheme would require, Comdr. Henry N. Shore, R.N., points out in the United Service Magazine that it would simply be robbing Peter to pay Paul. He remarks, further, that in submarine defense, as in all maritime warfare, there there is one inimitable principle which underlies all sound systems of naval administration, namely, the frank recognition of the human element as the dominating factor in war. "Types of ships may alter," he goes on, "guns may give place to more destructive weapons, and new methods of propulsion may find their place in future fleets. But the human element, like the poor, will always be with us; and human nature remains the same in all ages. There was a time, during the latter part of the Napoleonic wars, when British ministers believed that a ship with guns, and a due proportion of men and officers, collected from no one knew where, or by what vile methods, constituted an effective man-of-war: a delusion the Americans helped to dispel. Within the last year we have seen a great and powerful empire confront her foes with a magnificent fleet which, under the stress of war, has collapsed in a way that has astonished the world. In both cases the cause of failure was identical—the neglect of the human element." It would be a great mistake to impose upon our Navy any duty which would tie it to the shore in the event of war. Its role is to seek the vessels of the enemy at sea and leave to the Army the duty of defending our sea coasts. Every sea coast town will be clamoring in an emergency for vessels to defend it, regardless of the fact that the best defense is the destruction of the navy of the invader and the crippling of his army by a vigorous attack upon his transports carrying troops and supplies. That will be his weak point, against which our efforts should be directed without regard to a naval defense of our sea ports.

Capt. James F. Howell, Art. Corps, U.S.A., in an article published in the Journal of the United States Artillery, offers some highly important recommendations with respect to the armament of our sea coast defenses. After pointing out that of the larger caliber guns already mounted in the partially completed project of coast defense devised by the Endicott Board, ninety-three are 12-inch, one hundred and nineteen are 10-inch, and ninety-three are 8-inch, he declares that the changes of conditions as to armament, range and target which have taken place since the plans of the Endicott Board were adopted show that those plans should now be modified. The target to be considered in determining the gun required for shore defenses is, of course, the modern warship, and the defensive strength of that structure has greatly increased since the Endicott Board went out of existence. Vessels which were rated as first-class ten or twenty years ago would, if built now, be rated as second-class, and some as third class. The armor now used on battleships is better in quality and of greater thickness, and this improvement must be taken into account in providing the guns to be used in opposing such vessels from shore works. The question is whether we shall bring to the defense of the outer harbor those guns which might possibly answer the purpose under specially favorable conditions, or one that promises, under all conditions, to inflict the maximum material damage to an attacking fleet in the shortest period of time. In matters of rapidity of fire, high muzzle velocity, ease of maneuvering and weight of projectile, Captain Howell recognizes the 6-inch gun as superior to the 8-inch, to the 5-inch and to the 4.7-inch, and concedes that it is admirably adapted to the work required of it, which would be against unarmored cruisers or for the secondary batteries of battleships or to discourage offensive movements against the outer mine field. It is Captain Howell's belief, however, that what is needed for coast defense is a one-type gun of large caliber, instead of three guns of different calibers, and that therefore we should mount no more of 8-inch or 10-inch guns except, perhaps, in a very few special positions. The 8-inch gun he pronounces the weakest in the Service; it is ineffective against 8-inch armor at any greater distance than a thousand yards. The 10-inch gun is ineffective against 10-inch armor at distances beyond 2,250 yards, whereas the 12-inch gun is effective against 12-inch armor at 3,650 yards.

"At ten thousand yards," Captain Howell further says in this article, "armor piercing shells weighing one thousand pounds from the 12-inch gun will perforate the 6-inch Krupp secondary armor and burst into fragments destructive to secondary batteries and the personnel; at 7,500 yards 9-inch belt armor will be per-

forated by the 12-inch A.P. shot (4,000 yards greater range than the 10-inch will perforate the same armor) and the 12-inch carries in one thousand pounds of metal as against the five hundred and seventy-five pounds of the 10-inch. At 6,000 yards the 12-inch defeats ten inches of Krupp; at 5,000 yards, eleven inches; at 3,650 yards, twelve inches. At this range (3,650 yards and less) all belt armor, bulkheads, barbettes, turrets, hoods, and conning towers are at the mercy of the 12-inch gun; the vitals of the best battleship in commission are protected by the equivalent of about fourteen inches of Krupp, but one 12-inch A.P. shot at a range beyond the harbor entrance will crash through it all, and, bursting, destroy the machinery that gives it life. While the 10-inch projectile acknowledges defeat against armor of 11.3 inches at 1,000 yards, the 12-inch projectile perforates this thickness at five times that range; while the fire of the 10-inch gun might be said to be effective against battleships at 3,500 yards or less, the 12-inch gun is effective at 7,500 yards, and becomes annihilating at 3,650 yards and less; while the 10-inch gun has the battleship in the zone of its effective fire during a run past for five minutes only; or from 3,500 yards range to 2,000 yards, the 12-inch gun has the same target in the zone of its effective and destructive fire for eighteen minutes or from 7,500 yards to 2,000 yards—and the question of speed of target, and inferior limit of range or location of armament with respect to the channel, will not affect the time factor relatively." Major Erasmus M. Weaver, Artillery Inspector, U.S.A., in an indorsement on Captain Howell's paper, remarks: "The line of argument taken by Captain Howell would point to the 16-inch gun as the only truly effective gun against modern battleship armor at all ranges. A 16-inch A.P. shot is the only projectile that we can with certainty send into the interior of battleships at ranges beyond 4,000 yards. Such a projectile would enter through belt or turret armor up to the extreme limits of effective Artillery fire. Why should we not take the advantages offered by our largest type armor piercer?" Brig. Gen. John P. Story, U.S.A., Chief of Artillery, says in another indorsement: "The Chief of Artillery regrets that our coast armament has not been limited to 12-inch, 6-inch and 3-inch guns."

Col. James Regan, 9th U.S. Inf., in some "Remarks Upon Tactics," which appear in the Journal of the Military Service Institution, expresses the opinion that the abandonment of the joint maneuvers of the Army and the Organized Militia was a backward step, which is greatly to be regretted. Those maneuvers, he points out, serve a purpose in preparing troops for war which, while recognized by the military profession, is imperfectly understood by civilians, and he adds that the high efficiency of the Japanese army in the present war is due in large degree to the thorough field training it received in time of peace. It is claimed for large maneuver camps, like those formed at Manassas, that when the units are properly instructed in advance they afford excellent training for general officers, as well as for staff officers, in that they present practical illustrations of the combined action and mutual support of the different arms, which is the only sure way to develop capable leaders. "In this way," says Colonel Regan, "officers are taught how to supply and care for their troops and to study the strength and endurance of their men while traveling long stretches, and to adapt them to the terrain, and also to estimate the strength of military forces, distances and many useful things incident to war; they take the men out of barracks and armories to be taught on every variety of ground the most recent alterations in field tactics, to care for themselves, under conditions closely assimilating to those of war, in marching, sleeping, etc. All fancy moves in drill regulations are dropped, the time and labor of the troops being regarded as too valuable to be thrown away on such affairs, which are of no importance or use on the battlefield. In future wars much will depend upon the training and discipline of our troops, and the preparation we make in peace for war. If the training is right it will show itself by the readiness with which officers and men adapt themselves to every emergency without reference to prescribed rules. It has been well remarked that in these days, more than ever, a perfect drill book presenting a most skillful method of attack cannot make soldiers succeed, whose individual habits as fighting units are bad."

The daily papers report a significant speech made in the English House of Commons May 11, by Premier Balfour, his purpose being to show that the invasion of England was an enterprise no sane government would undertake. It is of particular interest to us just now, in view of the plan for the invasion of the United States set forth by a member of the German General Staff in the National of London. In the opinion of Lord Roberts and of other military advisers, the attempt could not be made with less than 70,000 men, even were the English fleet absent and only a small body of unorganized soldiers, with some knowledge of arms, were present to defend the country. Over 200,000 tons of shipping would be required to transport the troops and it is no simple matter to gather transports to that extent. Taking France, as a friendly example, Mr. Balfour said: "Meanwhile, from the Faroe Islands to Gibraltar we should be collecting our cruisers, destroyers and submarines. When the French fleet arrived the disembarkation of 70,000 men, with our fleet off the coast between Dover and Portsmouth, would not be very easy.

Nobody would put the time at less than forty-eight hours—two days and two nights. It would also require fine weather. How is it possible that these helpless transports could possibly escape our torpedoboats, putting out of consideration anything our cruisers and torpedoes could accomplish? There was no admiral in the British fleet who would undertake a task like that. Not merely the transports, but the enemy's fleet itself would suffer, unless naval officers had greatly overrated the efficiency of torpedo craft and submarines." If such are the difficulties of carrying an army of even 70,000 men across the British Channel, we are inclined to think that even a member of the German General Staff would have some difficulty in carrying an army for the invasion of the United States across the Atlantic, with all of their supplies and impedimenta.

The advantage of having a lieutenant general of the United States Army as inspector general of State militia is shown by the originality of the idea suggested by General Miles with reference to the uniform for parade use of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia. He proposes that they should adopt cocked hats and knee breeches, the idea being that such a uniform, worn on ceremonial occasions, would inspire respect and patriotic interest both among the troops and the people at large. It is estimated that the entire militia of the State can be supplied with the proposed uniform, including knee breeches, if those picturesque garments are deemed advisable, at a cost not exceeding \$40,000, and General Miles holds that the money so expended would be well invested. There is some doubt, however, among other officers as to the wisdom of the knee-breeches feature, various members of the 9th Regiment, which is composed in large degree of citizens of Irish extraction, venturing the opinion that the wearing of those garments might expose the militia to the charge that it was aping monarchical customs. The matter is still undecided, but it is morally certain that if the Massachusetts Militia adopts the proposed uniform its appearance on dress parade will be worth going a long distance to see.

Just a century ago one Rev. T. R. Malthus had all Europe thinking over his disquieting theory that population has a tendency to increase faster than its means of subsistence, and that consequently the poorer classes of society must necessarily suffer unless the increase of population were checked. His theory was supported by conditions then existing, but it has been discredited by the increase in the productive capacity of human industry. The Agricultural Department has just published a report on the world's yield of wheat for the thirteen years ending with 1904. The increase in that period was thirty per cent. The world's population increases about fifteen or sixteen per cent. every thirteen years. In the same period the population of the United States increases about thirty per cent.; that of Europe increases only about ten per cent., and that of Asia still less, while the population of the whole world increases only ten or twelve per cent. every ten years. Counting long periods, all foods increase more rapidly than population, and this includes, not only wheat, but corn, rye, tea, coffee, sugar and meats. The Malthusian theory causes no more alarm nowadays than the American cry of "imperialism."

The Naval Board on Construction now has before it the communications from an American steamship company plying between Havana and New York regarding the building of several merchant steamers for trading between the United States and Cuba which shall be equipped with guns, so that they can be made available in time of war for use by the Navy as auxiliaries. The company wishes the Navy Department to suggest the armament it considers necessary to make the vessels of some use in war time. When the plans are completed the company will endeavor to have Congress vote a subsidy to the line on the ground that the ships can be converted into auxiliary warships when they are needed. It is probable the board will recommend that the ships, which are to be of six thousand tons, shall carry at least four six-inch guns.

Major John Biddle Porter, J.A.G. Department, has been assigned the important task of completely revising the Court-Martial Manual of the Army. Recently the War Department has received many suggestions of changes in this manual and, in any event, a revision is necessitated by the recent publication of the revised Army Regulations with all paragraphs renumbered. The last edition of the Court Martial Manual was dated 1902. Since then many important changes have been made in the methods of conducting Army courts-martial, which fact will be duly and appropriately noted in the revised manual.

The Navy Department has at length decided to commission for service the captured Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes. The vessel has been fitted up as a receiving ship and will be stationed at Newport, R.I., where she will be attached to the Training Station. It will be recalled that the Reina Mercedes was sunk at the entrance to the harbor of Santiago, Cuba, was raised and towed to the Portsmouth Navy Yard, where she has been undergoing repairs.



Inasmuch as regiments and smaller bodies of regular troops are almost continually moving across the continent en route to or from the Philippines, the question of providing the men with hot coffee and other comforts during the journey is one of obvious concern to regimental and company commissaries. Those officers therefore will be interested in an article published in the Journal of the United States Infantry Association by Capt. John H. Parker, 28th U.S. Inf., describing the coffee service devised by him for a portion of the regiment named during a journey from the Presidio of California to Fort Snelling, Minn. As regimental commissary, Captain Parker invited proposals for a contract to supply liquid coffee en route and the best offer he got called for twenty-one cents a day per man, the maximum authorized by Army Regulations, with a rebate of twenty per cent. to be divided among the companies. Those terms did not suit Captain Parker, and after a careful study of A.R. 1229, he resolved upon a system of his own. First he procured from the Quartermaster's Department two Army ranges No. 1, complete with all utensils pertaining to them, and then obtained permission from the railway company to install them in the baggage cars reserved for rations. The stove-pipe was extended through the ventilator in the roof of each car and the car was thoroughly protected with zinc shields wherever there was danger of fire. One man on each train was detailed on extra duty as chief cook and the first cook of each company on the train was instructed to report to him. Then Captain Parker purchased from the cantonment commissary the amount of coffee and sugar that would have been issued for the period as travel rations, three cases of condensed cream, and one thousand pounds of coal in sacks. For each range he procured a large coffee boiler holding thirty-five gallons and provided with a faucet protected by a strainer. Within fifty minutes after the installation of this apparatus there was plenty of good, strong, piping hot coffee ready for all hands on each train. Every man had all the coffee, cream and sugar he wanted, and from that time until the end of the journey the coffee service was prompt and satisfactory in all respects. The ranges worked so well, in fact, that regular wash boilers were fitted to them for boiling water, in which the men were enabled to place their cans of hash, corned beef, beans and tomatoes, with the result that there was an abundance of hot food. The ovens of the ranges were also used for baking hash and other articles, and it soon became practicable to provide light luncheons for all the officers and ladies on both trains. "By this means," says Captain Parker, "and without great effort, every company was served with hot food at every meal when it was desired, and it was unanimously the opinion of the company commanders that their men were better fed on this trip than on any other railroad journey that had ever come under their observation." The economic results of this experiment are interesting. The total cost of it all, including boilers, sugar, coffee, milk, coal, labor and damages was \$125.97. The total amount of coffee money, 411 men, five days at twenty-one cents per capita per day was \$431.55—a saving of \$305.58 for distribution among the companies as per Regulations. In other words, more than seventy-four per cent. of the allowance money for liquid coffee passed to the companies as a dividend on Captain Parker's ingenious arrangement.

In an extract from a London paper sent to us by a correspondent, we are informed that in England among the hundred and one articles which tempt those industrious workers who make it the business of their lives to collect things, medals have long been numbered; and after every war a number of these decorations are thrown upon the market. Just now medals are unusually cheap, owing to the death of a great collector, and it may be of interest to note the prices which some of them have reached. A South African medal with six bars can now be bought for ten shillings, as against the five pounds which it fetched when first issued. The highest price ever recorded for a private soldier's Peninsular medal, one with thirteen bars, was fifty guineas. An old Indian war medal awarded to an officer, with about half-a-crown's worth of silver in it, has fetched as many as sixty guineas (about \$315). Then there are unique medals which naturally command fancy prices. For example, the bugle and four medals of Jay, who sounded the famous charge at Balaklava, were sold for nearly eight hundred pounds. Again, there is a medal once owned by Nelson, which was presented to him by a Mr. Davidson, who was so disgusted that no national medal was struck to commemorate the battle of the Nile that he had one made at his own expense, and presented it to the famous sailor. This brought one hundred and eighty pounds at a London sale-room a few years ago. The present value in the medal market of a Victoria Cross is between forty and fifty pounds; these medals, bronze, have brought £80. There is only one instance on record of an American war medal having been offered upon the London market. Fourteen years ago, upon the death of a noted medal collector, when a war medal of honor (bronze), awarded by the city of Brooklyn, N.Y., in 1866, to a veteran officer of the Civil War, was sold at auction for twelve guineas (£12.12, about \$63), the actual cost of the medal being estimated at about thirty-three cents, American currency. It was purchased under instructions for the late General Calvin E. Pratt, U.S.V., then a justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, a Brooklynite, himself the possessor of a similar medal, for presentation to one of the posts of the Grand Army of the Republic. These medals are highly prized now.

Gen. Constant Williams, U.S.A., commanding the Department of the Columbia, has issued a severe rebuke to an officer on duty in his department, who engaged in a personal encounter with an enlisted man. It was in the case of Pvt. Henry J. Peterson, Co. L, 3d Inf., tried by a G.C.M. at Fort St. Michael, Alaska, and found guilty of behaving with disrespect toward his commanding officer, and attempting to settle a grievance by striking and engaging in a personal altercation with his company commander. Private Peterson was sentenced (one previous conviction having been considered) to be confined at hard labor for nine months, and to forfeit ten dollars per month for six months. General Williams, in reviewing these proceedings, says: "In the foregoing case, the evidence shows the accused to be guilty of engaging in an altercation with and striking his superior officer, Capt. Maury Nichols, 3d Inf. The court very properly found the accused not guilty of violating the 21st Article of War. The record in this case reveals a condition of af-

fairs that reflects discredit upon the Service and particularly upon Captain Nichols. That an officer of his age and experience should so far forget himself, his position and his dignity, as to engage in a personal encounter with an enlisted man of his company, over an absolutely private matter between them, is incomprehensible. Had Captain Nichols used ordinary discretion, this deplorable incident could not have occurred. The evidence shows that Captain Nichols endeavored to take advantage of his official position to settle a personal grievance, and as a result the accused has been brought to trial on charges that could have been avoided. It is to be hoped that Captain Nichols will profit by the leniency shown him by the department commander in not proceeding further against him in this matter. The sentence is approved. In view however of all the circumstances in the case it is remitted."

In an interview published in the Public Ledger, of Philadelphia, a foreigner, who is said to be a representative of the Russian Admiralty, who arrived in that city on May 8, is quoted as saying that his government will shortly place contracts with American builders for the construction of eight battleships and twenty cruisers to cost approximately \$65,000,000. He also states that Russian engineers and ordnance experts are making extensive experiments with Shimose, the new explosive which the Japanese have used with such remarkable results in their naval operations, and that the specifications for the new warships will call for armor capable of resisting the destructive effects of that substance. The experiments may require sixteen months or more, and the contracts for the proposed vessels will not be awarded until it has been ascertained what degree of resistance in the armor plate is required. "Russia," says the Admiralty official, "will not attempt to rehabilitate her navy for the present war. That would be impossible. This new explosive has changed the whole character of future naval warfare. The Japanese have advanced naval encounters to such a point by the introduction of this explosive, the most powerful and destructive known, that the future warships must be built to resist its power." We doubt whether any responsible Russian official has been persuaded to talk thus freely about official matters. We give the story as we find it in the Ledger.

The whirligig of time certainly brings strange changes when we find the unmarried daughter of an officer of the United States Army appearing as sponsor for the South at the gathering of Confederate Veterans, to be held at Louisville, Ky., June 14-16. The entertainments on this occasion include a barbecue in Shawnee Park, trips in steamboats upon the Ohio, special entertainments at the theaters, etc. An "official button" adopted to distinguish the veterans will show a background of the Confederate flags with a portrait of Gen. John Cabell Breckenridge, at one time Confederate Secretary of War. The Confederate Veteran, in which appears the likeness of Miss Carrie Peyton Wheeler, daughter of Gen. Joseph Wheeler, U.S.A., also has a bitter attack by Burnett H. Young, major general, Kentucky Division, N.C.V., on General Miles, for his part, in the ironing of Jefferson Davis. The author says in concluding his article: "Gen. Miles also, in his published vindication, seeks to create the impression, by a letter received from some Confederate in Alabama, that the Southern people had confidence in him and would gladly follow him in war. Southern men did follow him in war. Southern men might again follow him in war; but this great wrong of his, this brutal outrage upon Mr. Davis, will burn, burn, burn in their souls forever, and the people of the Southland must always regard General Miles's conduct, under the circumstances, as malignant, cruel, and unjustifiable, and such that no unbiased man can excuse, explain or palliate."

Col. John L. Clem, U.S.A., chief quartermaster, Philippines Division, in an official communication to the Military Secretary of the Division, says: "The depot quartermaster at San Francisco, Cal., having advised this office that recent shipments of effects of deceased soldiers have been received from Manila without the invoices showing names, rank and organization to which decedents formerly belonged, and the officer in charge of water transportation in this city having reported that, 'when such effects are received from out-lying stations via inter-island vessels, they are seldom properly marked or accompanied by invoices or other papers showing any data relative to effects,' I have the honor to request the issuance of instructions to all officers in this division concerned, directing that all property of deceased officers and enlisted men sent to Manila for trans-shipment to the United States, be properly marked showing name, rank, and organization of former owner, and that shipping invoices, containing the same information, be furnished the proper representatives of the quartermaster's department."

One interesting feature of the type of battleship of 18,000 tons displacement adopted by the British Admiralty is the elimination of the ram. The designers of this vessel hold, in common with many experts in other countries, that the ram is obsolete and that the weight and rapidity of modern gun-fire render it practically impossible for two opposing ships of the larger types to come within ramming distance. The British authorities have therefore resolved that in building the proposed battleship the weight saved by dispensing with the ram shall be devoted to an increase of armor and armament. It is intended that the armor shall be ten inches in thickness and that the main battery of the vessel shall include eight 12-inch and ten 9.2-inch guns. It is also proposed that in order to guard against projectiles from the high angle fire of the enemy the principal guns and important stations on the ship shall have over-head armor shields, and in addition the plans call for a new and secret device for protection against attack from mines and submarine boats.

In Collier's Weekly for May 13, Capt. A. T. Mahan, U.S.N., says in considering the possible outcome of the great sea battle between Togo and Rojestvensky: "With a numerical superiority in torpedo vessels, which approaches superfluity, the expectation is justified that Togo will use them with a vigor and resolution emulating that displayed in the first three months of the war, in the attack of Feb. 8, 1904, and in the subsequent repeated attempts to block the entrance to Port Arthur.

If Rojestvensky advances shortly, conditions will be favorable for night attack; for the moon is waning, and will have little power before May 10. Should such encounters follow, the impartial military observer must hope that the tactical precautions and steadiness of the defense may equal the preparations and heroism to be expected in the offense; for so only can an instructive military lesson be afforded by an incident which otherwise will present only a miserable stampede of confusion and disaster. While open, I hope, to conviction, and despite the impressive potentialities of the torpedo vessel, I believe in its essential inferiority, if resolutely met. Historically, the effects of its antecessor, the scarcely less terrible fireship, were almost always wrought through panic; not by itself, but by the fear it inspired."

Lieut. Edward Y. Miller, 29th U.S. Infantry, detached for duty as civil governor of the Province of Paragua, Philippine Islands, is the subject of a sketch in the current number of Munsey's Magazine, giving some account of his work as the ruler of a group of seventy-nine American islands lying between the China Sea and the Sulu Sea. The spectacle of this young officer of the United States Army successfully administering the affairs of a non-Christian and largely savage population of fifty thousand people in a territory in a remote and little known position in Oriental waters is one of the unique features of the American enterprise in the Philippines.

In a speech on distributing the prizes at a boxing tournament, Lieut. Gen. Sir Charles Egerton, of the British army, said: "A good boxer is a man whose mind, body and temper must always be under control. Sport is a feature of soldiering which it is desirable to encourage, and boxing is, perhaps, the finest of all forms of sport for creating character—that high character which makes a man chivalrous and prevents his taking any mean advantage of his fellows. The army is maintained for fighting purposes, and boxing is a fine preparation. A good boxer cannot fail to be a good soldier, as he is a man who is taught the necessity of commanding himself."

At the meeting of the Ohio State Medical Association at Columbus, Ohio, which closed May 11, Dr. A. L. C. Reed, of Cincinnati, was given a specific endorsement as to his course in making public his report on the unsanitary condition and other conditions which he alleged existed on the Isthmus of Panama. At the meeting of the association he was elected a member of the National Legislative Committee. The National Committee, in presenting his name, stated his election was intended as an endorsement of his work in connection with sanitation on the Isthmus of Panama.

The Duke of Connaught recently inspected the Royal Military School of Music; after listening to a selection of classical music his Royal Highness inspected the quarters, and subsequently a performance of sacred music was given by the choir and orchestra. "The Duke expressed himself as highly pleased with everything he saw," the Army and Navy Gazette says. Does the Gazette, or did the Duke, intend to imply a subtle distinction between his Royal Highness's opinion of what he saw, and what he heard?

The War Department has received the court-martial proceedings and findings in the case of 1st Lieut. Hans F. Weusthoff, Philippine Scouts, who was tried in the Philippines Division on the charge of financial irregularities. Lieutenant Weusthoff was found guilty by the court and sentenced to be dismissed from the Army. The Secretary of War has approved the sentence of dismissal given 1st Lieut. Albert C. Osborn, 26th Infantry, and the case will be sent to the President for final disposition.

As soon as the *Prairie* arrives at the Boston Navy Yard from San Juan, P.R., she will be placed out of commission and the various departments of that yard will take the vessel in hand for immediate and extensive repairs. This vessel has been in commission for nearly seven years, and during that period has been in most active service. Having been in tropical waters most of that time, it is believed that her underwater body needs a complete examination and overhauling.

Capt. S. W. B. Diehl, Judge Advocate General of the Navy, has received from the Naval Trial Board a record of the time made by the gunboat *Dubuque* at her recent trial over a course in Narragansett Bay, off Rose Island. Instead of using stakeboats, a measured course was used, and the results were most satisfactory. For four consecutive hours the gunboat maintained a speed of 12.85 knots, which is .85 of a knot in excess of her contract speed.

Orders have been issued by the Navy Department, acting at the suggestion of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, detaching the vessels that have been in Shanghai for some time and ordering them to Cavite, whence they will probably be sent to the northern islands as the weather grows hotter. Shanghai is far from being a healthy port, but at the same time there has been but little sickness at that point for several years.

According to a decision recently reached by the Secretary of the Navy, we shall very soon be possessed of two vessels bearing the same name. One of the two battleships, the construction of which was authorized by the last Congress, is to be named the *Michigan*. What is to become of the old vessel of the same name on the lakes has not yet been decided.

We occasionally receive a letter after this tenor, which shows that matrimony sometimes has its disadvantages, so far as the circulation of a newspaper is concerned: "Please discontinue the paper sent to Miss Fiancée, as she is now Mrs. Happyman, and one copy will suffice us. Yours respectfully, Happyman, Captain, 50th Infantry."



## EFFECTS OF SERVICE IN THE TROPICS.

It is one of the compensations of war that nearly every great military campaign witnesses some fresh discovery in or some new application of medical or surgical science. The assemblage and movement of large bodies of men under abnormal conditions afford opportunities for investigation, comparison and experiment which have enabled army surgeons to make important additions to the art of preventing disease and caring for the sick and injured. The most convincing demonstrations of the value of antiseptic surgery have been made in military hospitals; the preventability of yellow fever was proved by a medical officer of the United States Army during the Spanish War; the most effective campaign for the control and elimination of bubonic plague was conducted by the Army Medical Corps in Manila, and it followed an even more successful crusade by the same officers for the eradication of Asiatic cholera. These and other achievements, including the total extermination of small-pox in Porto Rico, where it had existed in epidemic form for years, are mere illustrations of the intelligence, courage and persistence with which military surgeons participating in the wars of the last half century have sought for more effective methods of medical and surgical practice for the common benefit of mankind.

The work of the Medical Corps of the United States Army since the outbreak of the Spanish War has been remarkable. As already noted, it has accomplished results in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, which, besides ranking with the noblest of our national achievements in those islands, have added immensely to the scientific knowledge and helpful power of the world. The problems encountered by our medical officers in the Philippines were particularly difficult, and are by no means fully solved. The campaign in those islands made it necessary for the Government for the first time to send a large army into a tropical region where climatic and all other conditions were peculiarly trying to troops from the temperate zones. The heat, the glaring light, the mists and miasmas, the insect pests, the torrential rains, the vapors from decaying vegetation common to nearly all parts of the archipelago, were as deadly to our troops as were the hostile Filipinos themselves. The hardships attending the tedious operations against the insurrection have never been fully told and never will be. Pestilence and death threatened nearly every camp. Malaria and fevers of low type abounded almost everywhere. The enervating heat prostrated men by scores, and nostalgia, that vague but dreadful blight to men unaccustomed to isolation, claimed its victims by hundreds, driving many to suicide or insanity. Yet under these disheartening conditions the medical officers worked with a degree of zeal, devotion and professional skill which stands to their enduring credit, so that when the insurrection collapsed and the Army was withdrawn from its many small, remote posts to concentrate in a few larger and more central ones, it was found that the worst was over, and that the general condition of the troops was far better than anybody had dared to hope it might be. The climatic terrors of the country had been largely overcome by a combination of vigilance and sound judgment on the part of commanding officers, energy and skill on the part of the medical officers, and manly amenability to discipline on the part of the enlisted men.

But in spite of all that has been done for the cure and prevention of disease in the islands, many grave problems are still unsolved. Civil rule is slowly gaining in efficiency, economic conditions are gradually improving, and it is believed that with the lessons taught by the Army the islands can be kept free of epidemics. It is a question, however, whether the islands can ever be Americanized, whether the American physique is adapted to the climatic and other natural conditions of the archipelago, and whether the task we have undertaken there is worth the expenditure of energy and life which it will probably require. Some highly interesting opinions on these questions are presented in a volume on "The Effects of Tropical Light on White Men," by Major Charles E. Woodruff, Med. Dept., U.S.A., published by the Rebmman Company, of New York. This work, which, in our estimation, is bound to make a profound impression in the world of science, was undertaken for the purpose of proving or disproving von Schmaedel's theory that skin pigmentation in man was evolved for the purpose of excluding the dangerous actinic rays of light which destroy living protoplasm. In pursuance of his chosen task, Major Woodruff undertook a systematic research, which has not only convinced him of the soundness of von Schmaedel's theory, but has at the same time deeply impressed him by its possible bearing upon the final outcome of the American enterprise in the Philippines. Speaking professionally, and from his experience in the islands, he declares unreservedly that in regard to pigmentation it is impossible for blonde Americans to become acclimated to the Philippines, that Europeans have always failed as colonizers in the tropics and that we shall meet with a similar fate. If it be suggested that England has been fairly successful as a colonizer in India, Major Woodruff's reply is that the greater part of India extends as far north as our two Southern tiers of States, and that because of its higher altitude its climate is colder than that of the Philippines. The latitude of the Philippines is virtually that of Central America, which, says Major Woodruff, "has been the white man's burial ground for four centuries."

While Major Woodruff's volume will be recognized as a valuable addition to the general literature of ethnology and its related subjects, it is of special and immediate interest to Americans and to members of the United States Army because of its careful study of conditions in the Philippines and its practical recommendations with reference to troops stationed in those islands. The author remarks that while our Army statistics do not at present show a much greater mortality rate in the Philippines than in the United States, it must not be assumed that conditions in the islands are as satisfactory as in America. The military authorities have found that the best way to keep the mortality down is to send the sick men to the United States to get well, and consequently there is a constant stream of sick passing from the Philippines to American ports. "Any man who conceals that fact," says Major Woodruff, "and advises white men to go to the Philippines on the strength of the statistics is committing a grave mistake." He declares also that a two-year tour of duty in the Philippines is far more ruinous to physique than a five-year tour in India, and he calls attention to the fact that British officers serving in India get two to four

months' vacation a year, while American officers get only one month. The naval station at Cavite he describes as "a veritable hades," from which eight officers were sent home disabled with neurasthenia within a period of twelve months, and he gives it as his deliberate opinion that a twelve-months' tour of duty there is the extreme limit of safety. "It will be cheaper for us," he adds, "to replace all officials, both military and civil, in the Philippines very often than to lose the service of good men and pay the increased pensions sure to come for long tours." While our military authorities are still discussing the question as to how much fatigue work should be exacted of white troops stationed in the tropics, Major Woodruff points out that the British require none at all, but hire coolies, as it is cheaper than to injure the soldiers. He contends that all post work should be done by natives, as it is false economy to compel the enlisted men to do it. But if the soldiers must be required to do heavy outdoor fatigue work, it should be done before eight o'clock in the morning, or after four in the afternoon. "Of all work in the tropics," the author continues, "road-making is probably the worst, and to set white soldiers to this labor when it can be avoided is, of course, nothing but murder. Unfortunately, military necessity compelled it once or twice for short periods, at no matter what cost, and from what I have learned of subsequent sickness and a fair presumption of the pensions we shall have to pay, I have no hesitation in saying that these necessary military undertakings are the most expensive bits of road-making in our history. Men who do not know the deadly nature of laboring in the tropics are quite apt to recommend that our soldiers be compelled to do it, and yet these same men will complain bitterly of the loss of health of troops in two years. The experience of all tropical experts is unanimous on this point—that no white man should dare to do manual labor in the tropical sun."

With regard to the question of age, Major Woodruff holds that none but young men should be sent to the Philippines, and that in choosing recruits brunettes alone should be accepted, preferably those of short stature. Statistics compiled by the author indicate that men between twenty and thirty-five years of age are most suitable for service in the Philippines, and that nobody above the age of fifty-five should dare to go there with the idea of remaining. "It would be better," he declares "to keep all Army officers over fifty at home, or even those over forty-five, but that is not practicable. Civil service candidates should be limited to those under thirty."

Another highly important recommendation by Major Woodruff is that there be no examinations of officers in the Philippines. He declares, and there is palpable force in the remark, that, owing to the almost universal loss of memory, examinations in the Philippines are unfair to candidates who may fail there and yet have a reasonable certainty of succeeding at home. "The great majority of the studies in the schools for officers and men in the Philippines," the author continues, "should be abolished, and only a few things taken up in the cooler months. India has a much better climate than the Philippines, for it has a winter, and this is the time for all drills, schools, sports and maneuvers. In the hot weather nothing whatever is done, and everyone who can possibly escape to the hills does so. We, who have hot weather for twelve months, keep up the grind during most of the year."

Noting the prevalence of neurasthenia among troops stationed in the islands, Major Woodruff states that it is most common at those posts where the officers and men are driven from morning until night, and he cites the case of one post where an experiment was made on a schedule of duties precisely the same as at home, the result being that every officer was sick within three months. Office hours, in the author's opinion, should last from seven until eleven in the forenoon, after which everyone who can be excused should hide from the light, and he holds that it would be an excellent thing to confine both officers and men to barracks from noon until four in the afternoon. He recalls the fact that during the campaign against the insurrectos commands were frequently marched from eleven in the morning until four in the afternoon, the very time they should not have been marching, and that as some of those commands had from fifty to seventy-five per cent. sick, it is evident that new regulations on the subject are necessary to save the Army from injury. "We constantly fret over the issuing of so many regulations," says the author, "yet it is our own bad behavior that makes them necessary. The dense ignorance of tropical necessities I have found among all Americans in the Philippines is phenomenal."

In view of the increasing attention given to athletics among troops stationed in the Philippines Division—at least one department commander having made athletic training compulsory—what Major Woodruff has to say on the subject is exceedingly interesting, if not positively startling. He declares that athletic contests in the islands should be absolutely abolished, and he condemns without qualification all calisthenics and outdoor sports which are indulged in solely to increase the musculature. A fine musculature in a white man, the author declares, is both useless and pernicious in a tropical climate, for it is a parasite constantly absorbing nutriment, and it requires care, grooming, and time to keep it in health, and to do all this the owner must expose himself unnecessarily to the light. Athletic training in the tropics causes cardiac hypertrophy and impaired circulation, and more than one physician has declared that all white men of any length of residence in the tropics are subject to cardiac feebleness. "A poor musculature," says Major Woodruff, "is not a contra-indication to tropical service, but may even be considered an advantage if the man has enough for the little physical work to be demanded of him, and a very slight amount of exercise is all that is needed to keep such muscles from dwindling below the needed size."

Major Woodruff agrees with von Schmaedel that white people in the tropics should wear opaque clothing in the daytime, the preferable colors being white, gray or yellow—a combination of white outer garments and black under garments offering the best resistance to the actinic rays. During the active campaign our soldiers took to the thick blue shirt as eagerly as a duck takes to water, and it was declared to be the best garment of its kind. It excluded light rays by "steeping them down" to heat rays, but did not transmit heat as a thin garment would. On cool nights it was a protection and on hot nights it was cooler than a garment of a lighter color. Our campaign hat is regarded as too heavy and too hot for the tropics. The only proper headgear for garrison is the big opaque helmet of white or khaki, bigger, thicker and better than the old helmet recently abolished. The most dangerous thing to wear in the sun is our white or khaki cap, and its use should be forbidden between eight o'clock in the morning and four in the afternoon. American women and children in the islands should not

be allowed to go bareheaded. To expose themselves in that manner is to invite neurasthenia. Major Woodruff declares that there is not a residence in the Philippine Islands fit for a blonde man to live in. Americans need houses with big verandas, the roofs of which come down low enough to cut off a direct view of the sky. No white houses should be allowed in cities, the safe colors being green, yellow or brown. Under no circumstances should soldiers in the tropics be put under canvas except where houses are unavailable, it being cheaper to build shelters than to ruin the health of the men by keeping them in tents. Major Woodruff repeats and emphasizes the warning which the English are said to inscribe on their wharves in India—"Beware of The Sun"—for that fiery orb is, in his estimation, the deadliest foe awaiting the white man in the tropics.

We have quoted freely from this interesting work for the reason that it appears to indicate several grave defects in our military and civil policy in the Philippines. The recommendation of a one-year tour of duty instead of the present two-year term we regard as thoroughly sound. As to the question of athletics Major Woodruff's views, while radical in the extreme, are supported with arguments which deserve serious consideration. In fact, his entire work, representing the experience of a surgeon who has been a patient as well as a practitioner in our military hospitals in the islands, and who is obviously a profound student of ethnological and physiological questions, will arouse world-wide interest.

## GENERAL GRANT'S OPINION OF THE Y.M.C.A.

One of the distinguished guests and principal speakers at the tenth anniversary banquet of the Y.M.C.A. at Troy, N.Y., on the evening of May 11, was Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A. General Grant was introduced by Gen. J. Ford Kent, U.S.A., who said: "Some forty odd years ago at the close of the Civil War, about 1865-69, when I was ordered to take station at West Point, I remember very well the occasion of interest in a young man as the son of an illustrious father. He must have been a model cadet, for he gave his instructors no uneasy moments, and he must have had competent instructors, as he now ranks us all, has the coveted star and may draw another from that constellation which members of the Army all worship."

When General Grant arose he was given a splendid ovation and at the conclusion of his speech was again roundly applauded. The Troy Times says editorially: "In a city which honored President Grant with public receptions, and where he possessed friendships of most intimate quality, it may not be amiss to remark that his son received last night a very enthusiastic welcome. Nor was this due to his name, for the modesty and kindly courtesy of the gentleman who wears on his shoulder the star of the United States Army and who gave a friendly handgrasp to all who were present endeared him to everybody who attended the banquet. While General Grant disclaimed any pretensions to oratory, it may be said that in directness, lucidity and human interest his address was not exceeded by any that was made, and coming from a soldier to an organization dedicated to methods that know no sword, it was considered by many the most valuable as well as the most unique testimonial to the work of the Association which was being celebrated."

General Grant said in part: "I remember being introduced on one occasion at a place where I was speaking by a local celebrity named 'Jake' Patterson, who told the audience in his introductory remarks that I was very much like my father. I spoke for a few minutes and made a very poor attempt at a speech, I am sure, and at its conclusion Patterson jumped up and said: 'Didn't I tell you he is like his father? He can't make a speech.' I was surprised and at the same time gratified to be invited here to speak to you, but I think it is because you have never heard me. Perhaps it will be of interest to recount what I have seen of the Young Men's Christian Association in the Army. I remember away back in the Civil War the Sanitary Commission and the Christian Commission, of which the Young Men's Christian Association was the originator. It was a pleasure to go into the hospitals and see the effect that the help of these commissions had upon those unfortunate men; the world of good that was done by those little delicacies and attentions which were provided by them. I saw a great deal of them, inasmuch as I was in the Army of the Tennessee and was at Chattanooga and Vicksburg, and I know that my father was very much impressed by their work. I had occasion to see more later in the Spanish-American War. I had a command in the Philippines which spread over a large and populous territory. It was in a ferment when we went in—but I soon stopped that. The soldiers were sent out on expeditions here and there; sometimes they found the enemy and sometimes they had disappeared, and the men returned to camp very tired and reduced in vitality, owing to their labors and to the climate. There was the association tent open and ready for them, where they could get a cool glass of water or ginger ale, paper and ink and desk, where they might write home, everything that could induce their pleasure and comfort and nothing that is demoralizing. I found the presence of the Young Men's Christian Association a source of great contentment in my command."

"In that Oriental country almost the first associations of the Army with the natives were of a demoralizing character, and the Young Men's Christian Association had much to do with keeping up the standard of the Army life and counteracting this demoralizing tendency in that country. The Young Men's Christian Association did more than any other agency in keeping the men up to the point of effectiveness; it kept the men away from the hospitals by opposing the demoralizing influences and in a reasonable manner brought contentment in the ranks. As to what I have seen of the Young Men's Christian Association work in the Army in this country, I have a command extending from Maine to Virginia, including the region from Lake Ontario east to the coast, and there are stationed 14,000 men in forty-seven posts. In quite a number of these posts we have the Young Men's Christian Association. The association has a good influence on the men and I assure you that at every post where the Young Men's Christian Association is established there is a better tone among the men and there are fewer desertions. I hope the association will go into every post, and I have offered to help bring it into every post. I don't believe you realize the good you are doing. You are helping the Army, raising its standard and bringing the soldier to a better idea of life. There is a tendency at first in the Army to laugh at the men that join the Young Men's Christian Association, but this gradually works off and more and more the men use its privileges and come under its influence. I, as a soldier and a commander, congratulate you on the splendid work you are doing."



No decision has yet been reached in the cases of the Messrs. Ellison, Wells, Woodson and McClure, the four civilian candidates for commissions about whom some question recently arose as to whether they had qualified in the recent examination for commission. As we have stated, Mr. Ellison and Mr. Wells were designated for examination for the Artillery Corps and, although they did not fully qualify for that arm of the Service, they did pass sufficiently well for commissions in the Infantry. Mr. Woodson and Mr. McClure, both of whom made high general averages, failed in solid geometry and simultaneous equations in algebra. Some question arose as to the right of the board, under War Department General Orders, to examine candidates for the Infantry in those subjects. It appears that Mr. Wells was formerly a member of the class which will graduate from West Point this year. Mr. Wells, inadvertently, failed to note this fact in the papers filed by him with the War Department, but it is understood that the Secretary of War is fully convinced that there was absolutely no disposition on the part of Mr. Wells in this matter to deceive the board. It now seems probable that both Mr. Wells and Mr. Ellison, both of whom fell short only slightly in one subject, will be given commissions in the Artillery and that Mr. McClure and Mr. Woodson will be commissioned in the Infantry. All of these gentlemen made excellent general averages. Of course, in view of the fact that Mr. Wells was formerly a member of the graduating class at West Point, he cannot be commissioned under any circumstances until after the members of his class have been provided for and given their commissions. The questions in the cases of all these candidates will, however, have to be finally decided by the President.

Capt. Edson A. Lewis, 18th Inf., who was recently tried by court-martial and sentenced to a reduction in numbers, recently appealed to the War Department for the restoration of these numbers, basing his claim on the fact that he was adversely affected in numbers by the execution of the Act of October 1, 1890. The matter was referred to the Judge Advocate General of the Army, who says in an opinion dated May 13, which has received the approval of the Secretary of War: "Captain Lewis was one of those officers who was adversely affected, in the matter of relative rank, by the execution of the Act of Oct. 1, 1890, which changed the then existing method of promotion in the military establishment. To remedy what he conceives to be a hardship in his case, Captain Lewis now asks that a sentence of reduction in rank imposed by a general court-martial be remitted, on the ground that such remission will restore him to the place to which he believes himself entitled on the lineal list of captains of Infantry. It is a well established rule that changes in military rank, inasmuch as they affect rights in respect to advancement which have already vested, can only be made by Congress; and if Captain Lewis's application was approved, he would obtain by indirection, and in the guise of clemency, that which he could only have obtained in pursuance of legislation had he never been tried at all. In other words, an officer who has been convicted of a serious military offense would obtain an adjustment of rank which it is beyond the power of the Executive to grant to officers who have never been tried at all."

Major General Corbin, U.S.A., commanding the Philippines Division, in an official communication, dated March 27 last, says: "The practice seems to prevail among many medical officers serving in this division, when making special requisitions for supplies, to include sundry rare articles not borne on the Supply Table, and which cannot be obtained except by purchase at exorbitant prices from local dealers; in many cases none but the most general and vague reasons are given for such requests. While it is a well known policy with the Department to encourage investigation and original research on the part of its members, there is also an increasing necessity for economy in military expenditures, and it would seem that the present Supply Table were generous and comprehensive enough to meet the needs of the majority of medical practitioners. In view of the above considerations, the medical officers of this division are requested in their future requisitions, both regular and special, to adhere strictly to the official Supply Table, and they are further notified that no purchase of extra articles will be authorized, unless rendered absolutely necessary by special conditions, in which case a clear exposition of the facts and specific reasons for the request will be expected."

Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin, U.S.A., commanding the Philippines Division, in reviewing the court-martial proceedings in the case of Lieut. Otto B. Grimm, Signal Corps, U.S.A., which we publish elsewhere in this issue, does not concur in the light sentence imposed by the court, and says: "The sentence is not deemed at all commensurate with the offense, but without its approval the accused would escape all legal punishment for his wrongdoing, though long after the bar to his promotion is removed he should still feel the disgrace of the debauch which, by his own testimony, was the occasion of his unfaithfulness to the trust placed in him. The court has evidently given too much importance to the fact that Lieutenant Grimm was assigned to duty after the fact of his offense was known, also to the 'intent' of the accused. Neither fact should have any weight. The testimony furnished abundant reason for his elimination from the Service, for the good of the Service. Officers of the Army should be sober, clean, honest and frugal. The retention of officers not fully meeting these requirements is an injury to the Service, one that all good people resent, and to which, happily, the great body of officers are fully alive."

The Judge Advocate General of the Army, in response to a request made by the Military Secretary for the rule of evidence which is applicable to the case of an accused man who testifies in his own behalf before a military court-martial, has rendered an opinion, saying: "It is the opinion of this office that the accused, as he is not required to testify and need not go on the stand at all, must, if he takes the stand, testify to all facts relevant to the case; and that, in the absence of statutes restricting the cross-examination to matter brought out in the direct examination, he may be questioned as any general witness in the case." General Davis refers for his authority to Winthrop, p. 508; III. Jones as Evidence, par. 748, p. 1608, and Spies v. Illinois (123 U.S., 180). In this last case the court held that the defendant voluntarily offered himself as a witness on his own behalf, and by so doing he became bound to submit to a proper cross-

examination under the law and practice in the jurisdiction where he was being tried. Winthrop holds that the only difference between such a voluntary witness and other witnesses "will be that he will in general naturally and properly enough be exposed to a more searching cross-examination."

The assistant naval constructors, having completed their course in the Boston School of Technology, have already been assigned to their regular duties, and Rear Admiral Washington Lee Capps, Chief Constructor of the Navy, has called for the records of the twenty odd midshipmen who have applied for appointment to the Construction Corps. From the applicants Admiral Capps will select five, if it be possible to find five of the caliber and equipment he wishes. In making his selections the record of the midshipmen afloat will play a prominent part for, while the Construction Corps undoubtedly desires to obtain officers of the best mental equipment, this qualification should in all cases be accompanied by those other qualities so necessary to the making of a successful naval officer. The Chief Constructor has sought to establish harmony between his corps and the line, for the building up of both and for the maintenance of that high standard in the Construction Corps which has given it the high name it possesses. The generally admitted sincerity with which Admiral Capps has applied his theories in regard to the relation of the Construction Corps to the line have done much to bring about the harmony for which his administration has stood.

It is difficult to see how the accident which resulted in the death of 1st Lieut. Granville L. Chapman, 25th Inf., at Fort Reno, Okla., May 18, could have taken place if proper precautions had been taken to see that none of the men had a ball cartridge. Ball cartridges sometimes find their way among blank ammunition even at the ammunition factories. Then again enlisted men frequently have extra ball cartridges in their belts or pockets left over from target practice, and in the excitement in maneuvers it is an easy matter to mix the cartridges and take a ball cartridge by accident. In every assembly for maneuvers not only should the blank ammunition dealt out to the men be examined, but the cartridge holders and the pockets of the men should be examined. Many men prefer to carry a few cartridges in the trousers pockets, as some claim they are more quickly available than from the cartridge holder. If a rigid inspection of ammunition, pockets and cartridge holders is made no accident can happen. The pockets and belts should be examined before the blank ammunition is served.

The Russian Government has finally replied to the request of the State Department for permission for Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry, Captain Cloman, General Staff, and Colonel Hoff, Medical Department, to accompany the Russian armies in the field in Manchuria. The necessary permission has been granted by Russia and the officers have been given orders to proceed without delay to join the Russian army. No explanation can be given for the delay in receiving the answer from Russia. Letters with date as late as April 27 have been received by officers on duty at the War Department from Col. E. H. Crowder. These letters were dated from Tokio, Japan, where Colonel Crowder has been spending some time gathering data for the report to the General Staff on the operations of the Japanese army. Colonel Crowder says that he expects to arrive in this country about the first week in June and, after he has reported to the War Department it is understood that he will be given four months' sick leave of absence.

As a result of the recent examination held for detail to the Ordnance Department of the Army in the grade of first lieutenant, Brig. Gen. William Crozier has recommended the detail of only three second lieutenants. There are fifteen vacancies in the grade of first lieutenant in this department, which are open to both first and second lieutenants. We recently published the names of the officers who took the examination. Basing his recommendation on the report of the board which marked the examination papers of those officers, General Crozier has recommended that the following be detailed for four years to the Ordnance Department with the rank of first lieutenant: Lucian B. Moody, Field Artillery; Lesley J. McNair, Field Artillery, and Henning F. Colley, Coast Artillery. No further examination for detail to fill the remaining vacancies in the grade of first lieutenant will be held until next year.

As a result of the examinations recently held in various parts of the country of young physicians for admission to the Army Medical School course beginning next October, the War Department has been informed that the following young men, among others, have qualified: Sidney L. Scott, Louis H. Hansen, Lucius L. Hopwood, Omar W. Pinkston and Thomas F. Dubigg. All of the reports have not yet been received by the War Department, and it is expected that several others will be reported as qualified for admission to the Medical School. Another examination is to be held next August. There are at present nineteen vacancies in the grade of assistant surgeon in the Army. Those candidates admitted to the Army Medical School who successfully pass through the course there, will be given a final examination for commissions as assistant surgeons.

Under the direction of Col. Daniel Cornman, 7th U.S. Inf., a board of officers consisting of Major E. E. Hardin, Major W. K. Wright, Capt. J. A. Goodin, Capt. T. M. Anderson, jr., and 1st Lieut. F. L. Davidson, battalion adjutant, have prepared a list of articles to be carried in the blanket roll, a system for laying out contents of blanket roll and the equipments for inspection in shelter tent camps, and the preparation of bunks in quarters. This system, which fulfils a long felt want, has been adopted by Colonel Cornman for the use of the regiment. In regimental orders dated Manila, March 20, 1905, full particulars of the system, with several illustrations as to the manner of preparing the roll, etc., for inspection are given.

Within a few days Lieutenant General Chaffee will act on the request of Major Gen. James F. Wade for the detail of fifteen officers to act as umpires during the coming "joint exercises" between the Army and the Navy. The greatest secrecy is to be maintained by the two Services in the conduct of these maneuvers, which are for

the distinct purpose of testing the efficiency of the coast fortifications guarding the cities of Washington and Baltimore. All requests received by the Navy Department from newspapers and press associations for permission to have correspondents aboard vessels of the attacking fleet have been courteously refused, on the ground that the work to be done during the maneuvers is of a confidential character. The maneuvers, as we have already stated, will begin June 11 and terminate on June 17.

Rear Admiral G. A. Converse, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, paid his first visit to Annapolis on May 17 since he became the head of this bureau. He spent the day in a thorough inspection of the Academy and the buildings there which, under the administration of Rear Admiral W. H. Brownson, have reached such a satisfactory stage. The retiring superintendent, when he flies his flag as commander of the Armored Cruiser Squadron in July, will turn over to his successor an institution of which the Bureau of Navigation is proud—a pride which is shared by the Service and country generally. Admiral Converse was greatly pleased with the conditions he found at Annapolis.

The Paymaster General and the J.A. General have approved the decision of the Chief of Artillery, U.S.A., that "Sergt. Major Warren C. Beasley, jr., gr., is entitled to gunner's pay in the class for which he qualified for three years from the date of the report of the board which recommended his classification, provided his service in the Artillery since that date has been continuous; or, if discharged, he re-enlisted in the Artillery within three months from date of discharge. As he does not now belong to a company, he is not eligible for re-examination." This is in harmony with previous rulings on the subject.

As a result of a report made to the War Department a thorough investigation has been ordered by Lieutenant General Chaffee, Chief of Staff, into the case of Lieut. Clarence S. Owen, of the Marine Corps, who, it is said, was arrested on an Army transport on his way back from Midway by an Army officer and, for some reason, was placed in the hold of the ship under arrest instead of being confined to his cabin. No result has yet been announced by the War Department of the inquiry, and it is not known whether the unusual action of the Army officer was justified or not.

The War Department has been informed that Lieut. Col. Edward T. Comegys, Medical Department, has applied for retirement after thirty years' service. It is probable that his application for retirement will receive the approval of the War Department. Lieutenant Colonel Comegys is now on duty in the Philippines. Col. J. B. Girard, chief surgeon of the Philippines Division, has been ordered to this country because of physical disability for further tropical service, and Col. C. B. Byrne has been ordered to proceed to the Philippines for duty as chief surgeon of that division.

Gen. Bird W. Spencer, president of the National Rifle Association of America, has received an invitation from the Belgium Minister at Washington to invite the American crack shots to take part in the competitions open to foreign sportsmen at Brussels, Belgium, July 9 to 20, 1905, being the seventy-fifth anniversary of Belgian independence. The total prizes amount to 100,000 francs or \$20,000. It is hoped that some of our American shots who may be in Europe at that time will take advantage of this competition.

A despatch from General Corbin received at the War Department from the Philippines, May 19, relative to the recent fight of General Wood with Moro outlaws, states that all the wounded are doing well, and that all are expected to recover. The following list of killed are reported by General Wood in addition to those reported May 17: Samuel Weaver, Co. G, 22d Inf.; Elick Howell, Co. B, 22d Inf.; Daniel Newport, Co. F, 22d Inf.; Eary E. Sansoucie, Co. A, 22d Inf.

Lieut. R. Z. Johnson, of the Navy, who was secretary to Rear Admiral Barker when the latter was commander-in-chief of the North Atlantic Fleet, will report at the Bureau of Navigation June 1 and relieve Commander Chapin of the work upon the new regulations which are still undergoing revision. This will leave Commander Chapin free to perform the other duties of a confidential character in which he assists the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation.

Rear Admiral N. E. Mason, Chief of the Navy Bureau of Ordnance, will soon have before him the records of the applicants of those midshipmen who desire to be detailed for special instruction in ordnance under the direction of the Bureau. With the assistance of Commander Knight, president of the special board on ordnance, Admiral Mason will make the selection of eight midshipmen for this duty.

The number of candidates for examination for assistant paymasters in the Navy has now reached sixty-four and it is possible that there may be yet a few additional designations. The examination will be held June 12 at the navy yard, Washington, and the navy yard, Mare Island. It is expected the papers will have been read and marked and the successful candidates commissioned by July 15.

The President has approved the sentence of dismissal of 1st Lieut. Albert C. Osborn, 6th Inf., who was convicted by court-martial of charges of disobedience of orders, absence without leave, conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, embezzlement and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. The dismissal will take effect May 20.

In the baseball game played at West Point on Wednesday afternoon, May 17, the Lafayette team defeated the cadet nine by a score of 10 to 4. The last and most interesting game of the season will be played on Saturday of the present week, May 20, between the Army and Navy teams.



## THE NAVY RELIEF SOCIETY.

The Navy Relief Society, which exists solely for the benefit of the families of officers and men of the naval service, has issued its first annual report, for 1904-5. The society owes its origin to the culmination of the idea that had long existed in the minds of many naval officers and their families, that an organization should be formed to relieve personal distress in the families of officers and men of the Navy and Marine Corps, where the breadwinners had been incapacitated by disability or removed by death.

As a result of the sale of two-thirds of the tickets at the Annapolis-West Point football game, one-third being the share of the University of Pennsylvania, a fund of \$18,000 was secured, which was to be divided equally between the relief societies of the Army and Navy. Acting on the suggestion of Dr. J. William White, of Philadelphia, an appeal was made to the President and the Secretary of the Navy, asking instructions as to the disposition of \$9,000 and suggesting the formation of a Navy Relief Society.

The Society was incorporated in Washington on Jan. 23, 1904, as "The Navy Relief Society," Secretary Moody, Admiral Dewey and a number of officers and women of the Navy appearing as its incorporators. Its expressed objects are to collect funds and provide relief for indigent widows and orphans of officers, sailors and enlisted men of the United States Navy and Marine Corps, to aid in securing employment for them and to furnish educational facilities for such orphan children. Shortly after the formation of the society an appeal was sent out to make known to the Navy and Marine Corps its objects and increase its membership. Auxiliary societies have been or are to be organized in every State and Territory of the Union, to make the work of the society comprehensive and national, and subscriptions and donations are invited. Any person may become a life member by paying twenty-five dollars; a benefactor by paying five dollars a year; a member by paying one dollar yearly; and a junior member by paying fifty cents yearly.

The annual report shows receipts of \$18,687.32, up to Jan. 15, 1905. The disbursements amounted to \$10,801.58; of this \$2,769.87 went to families of officers, and \$6,746.27 to families of enlisted men.

In a recent letter to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL Admiral Dewey says: "I learn that during the past year the Army Relief Society had receipts of \$40,000. The Navy Relief Society during the same time received less than half this sum. The good work which can be done if funds are available is so great that we desire to interest a larger number of people in the work."

Subscriptions may be sent to the assistant treasurer, Paymr. Gen. A. S. Kenny, U.S.N., retired, 1402 Chapin street, Washington, D.C. Any information desired concerning the formation of auxiliary societies or the objects of the society will be cheerfully furnished by the corresponding secretary, Mrs. Charles H. Davis, 1710 I street, Washington, D.C. The president of the society is Mrs. F. J. Higginson; vice-presidents, Mrs. R. B. Bradford, Mrs. W. S. Cowles and Mrs. Richardson Clover. President Roosevelt appears at the head of the list of fifteen honorary vice-presidents, and Admiral Dewey heads the list of managers.

## AGUINALDO'S VIEWS.

Capt. James A. Moss, U.S.A., aide to Major General Corbin, commanding the Philippines Division, publishes in Leslie's Weekly an interesting account of an interview he had a few weeks ago with Emilio Aguinaldo, leader of the Filipino insurrection, at the latter's home in Cavite Viejo, fifteen miles southwest of Manila. Aguinaldo is described as an affable, reticent, non-committal man of thought and shrewdness, about thirty-six years old, five feet five inches tall, weighing a hundred and twenty-five pounds, who walks about the streets of Manila without attracting more than casual attention. He is interested in farming, prefers to live a quiet life and believes that the prevalence of ladronism in the islands, which he cannot account for, would be diminished by the establishment of agricultural banks and the construction of railroads and highways. He says that, taken as a whole, the work of the Americans in the Philippines has been good, the harbor improvements at Manila ranking foremost, the health service there and the school system in the islands also being highly commendable though more school teachers are needed. "The question as to what the Filipinos need most," said Aguinaldo, in response to an inquiry from Captain Moss, "is a broad one, concerning which much could be said, but, in my opinion, the thing Filipinos need the most, the thing that is most essential to their welfare, is independence—independence under American protection. The first step in that direction would be the granting of the Philippine Assembly. The Filipinos constituting such an assembly would, I think, show the Americans and the rest of the world that we are capable of governing ourselves. Those who say we cannot govern ourselves have not yet given us a chance. Had we an assembly composed of Filipinos elected by the people, the world would then be more able to judge whether the Filipinos are capable of self-government. With such an assembly as the initial step, progress in government would follow rapidly."

## THE FUTURE OF WEST POINT.

Among the contents of the May number of the Metropolitan Magazine is a handsomely illustrated article entitled "West Point and Our Military Future," in which the author, Col. Charles W. Larned, U.S.A., gives a clear and highly instructive description of the organization, methods, purpose and influence of the great institution on the Hudson, of which he is a professor. This he supplements with a critical discussion of prospective changes at the Academy, in which he opposes the disintegration of the institution into separate schools and declares that the general military university conception of its functions should prevail intact. Modifications may be found advisable, he says, but the successful future of West Point "lies in development along precisely the lines so splendidly justified in the past." The institution, he remarks, "has more to fear from ill-advised tinkering at the hands of men of violent fads, or influenced by special interests than from any other source. A grand organism, slowly perfected by a century of conscientious and devoted labor on the part of all who have had a share in the work, its development as an educator and character-former is the result of many subtle forces which could easily be shattered by the hand of injudicious interference. This is not to say that it is flawless and needs no development or modification. Without growth it would, of course, be moribund; without flexibility, a mere petrification; but to be made the plaything of doctrinaires or the victim of fanatical opinions is a very different matter." One pas-

sage in Colonel Larned's capital article will appeal with special force to graduates of the Academy and to other officers of the Army. Remarking that he does not know nor does anybody else what problems the graduates will be called upon to solve in the near future—whether it be an invasion of Canada or an expedition to Manchuria—he continues: "There is one problem of the near future which the graduate will have to face, which I had almost forgotten. It is how to make the pay which was barely adequate thirty years ago, in the days of frontier service, plain garrison life and low prices, cover the requirements of service in or near large cities, a greatly increased cost of living and military equipment, and a movement over great distances demanded by foreign service. The problem is bad enough for the bachelor—it is staggering to the married man." Colonel Larned's article is preceded by an introductory letter from Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A., in which he pays a high tribute to the career and influence of the Military Academy.

## SERVICE WEDDINGS.

First Lieut. Robert Urie Patterson, asst. surg., U.S. Army, was married in Trinity Episcopal church, Zamboanga, Mindanao, Philippine Islands, on March 28, 1905, to Miss Eda Beryl Lorraine Day, the only daughter of Loren L. Day, esq., of Dayton, State of Washington. The Rev. Irving Spencer officiated. The fact that Dr. Patterson was the first officer of the Army to be married in Zamboanga since the American occupation, gave added interest to the ceremony; the event also had to take place a day earlier than announced, owing to the steamer on which the happy couple were to leave Zamboanga arriving one day ahead of its scheduled time. The church was prettily decorated, and the service impressively conducted. The bride was attended by Miss Eleanor Greene, daughter of Major Greene, U.S. Signal Corps. The groom's best man was Lieut. Benjamin D. Foulis, 17th U.S. Infantry. Capt. Halstead Dorey, A.D.C., and Lieut. William T. Davis, asst. surg., U.S.A., officiated as ushers. Mrs. George I. Feeter played the wedding marches from Lohengrin, and by Mendelssohn. Only a few intimate friends of the groom and the bride's family were present at the church wedding, but a largely attended reception followed at the residence. Amongst those present were Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Col. Philip Reade, 23d Inf., Col. and Mrs. John T. Van Orsdale, 17th Inf., Col. and Mrs. J. G. Henbord, Philippine Constabulary, Major John V. White, Adjutant General, Department of Mindanao; Mrs. G. I. Feeter, Major and Mrs. Frank Greene, Mr. and Mrs. Loren L. Day, Major and Mrs. David S. Stanley, Lieut. Col. William H. Corbuser, U.S. Med. Corps; Lieut. and Mrs. M. A. W. Shockey, U.S. Med. Corps; Dr. John R. Hicks, U.S.A.; Capt. and Mrs. Samuel Seay, 23d Inf.; Capt. Raymond R. Stevens, 23d Inf.; Mr. Fred L. Thompson, treasurer of the Moro Province; Capt. Thomas L. Smith, 17th Inf.; Capt. John R. Procter, Art. Corps; Capt. C. E. Stanton, Pay Dept.; Capt. H. G. Lyon, 17th Inf.; Lieut. and Mrs. Chas. J. Nelson, 17th Inf.; Lieut. H. H. Rodgers, Philippine Scouts; Lieut. E. C. Bolton, Governor of the District of Davao; Lieut. C. M. Butler, 17th Inf.; Mrs. I. Spencer, and many others. The bridal party were given a hearty send-off, and left amidst a shower of rice and good wishes on the coast guard steamer Busilan for Iolo, Dapitan, Cebu and Manila. After a brief stay in Manila, Doctor and Mrs. Patterson left for a month's honeymoon in Japan, whence they are to sail about May 20 for the United States, as Dr. Patterson has been ordered back to this country after three years' continuous service in the archipelago. Dr. Patterson did some creditable work in Luzon during the cholera epidemic of 1902, but had his longest service in Mindanao, and notably in the campaign under Major Pershing against the Moros.

Mlle. Lucienne Denis, of Paris, and Ensign Orie Walter Fowler, U.S.N., were married on May 16 in St. John's church, Washington, D.C. The bride was given away by the Vicomte de St. Phalle, of the French Embassy. She was beautifully gowned in white chiffon satin trimmed with antique lace enveloped in a tulle veil. She carried a bouquet of sweet peas. Her attendant was Miss Grace Newton, who was gowned in white mousseline de soie over pink silk. Her hat was of lace, and she carried a cluster of pink roses. Ensign Fowler had as his best man Ensign Byron A. Long, and the ushers were Ensigns J. W. Timmons, W. L. Pryor, H. E. Cook and C. R. Kear. An informal reception followed the ceremony at the Normandie. Ensign Fowler is awaiting orders at present, and his home is at Fort Dodge, Iowa.

Miss Ethel Conway Peters and Capt. Smedley Darlington Butler, U.S.M.C., will be married in June next in Bay Head, N.J. The bridegroom is the son of Representative and Mrs. Butler, of Pennsylvania, and is well known in Washington. Mr. Samuel Butler will be best man for his brother, and the ushers will be officers of the Marine Corps. Attending the bride will be her sisters, the Misses Edith M. and Hope C. Peters, as maids of honor, and the Misses Margaret, Eleanor, Ruth and Daisy Felton, of Chicago, cousins of the bride; Miss Louise Black, of Atlanta, Ga.; Miss Louise Lippitt and Miss Eleanor H. Weedon, of Providence, R.I., and Miss Pauline Peters, of Columbus, Ohio, another cousin of the bride. Captain Butler will take his bride to the Philippines, where he will be stationed.

Lieut. Harry G. Hamlet, U.S. Rev. Cutter Service, and Miss Frances Hastings, daughter of Capt. Loren B. Hastings, were married in the First Presbyterian church at Port Townsend, Washington, on May 3. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a white panne crepe de Chine, richly trimmed with Duchesse lace. She wore a pearl crescent, and carried a shower bouquet of bride buds. The bridal veil was caught up with a wreath of white forget-me-nots. Miss Margaret Gooch was maid of honor. Miss Beatrice Clapp, Miss Juanita Hastings, Miss Sara Downs and Miss Aletta Griffiths and Miss Muriel Blake were bridesmaids. Lieut. O. Hope, Art. Corps, U.S.A., was best man, and the ushers were Lieut. Charles A. Clark, Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Lieut. W. H. Munter, U.S. Revenue Cutter Service. Lieut. and Mrs. Hamlet will spend their honeymoon in Honolulu, returning to the States in July next.

The wedding of Miss Margaret T. Ellicott and Ensign Robert Henderson, U.S.N., will take place on Thursday, May 25, at the home of the bride's parents, 2205 DeLancey place, Philadelphia. Owing to sickness in the family very few invitations have been sent out.

Mrs. Mattie McClelland Read has issued invitations to the marriage of her daughter, Kathleen Kingsley, to Mr. Wilbur Alexander Stevens, on Thursday, June 1, at noon in the First Methodist church, Baton Rouge, La. Miss Read is the sister of Capt. A. C. Read, 12th U.S.

Inf., on duty as professor of Military Science at the Louisiana State University.

The marriage of Miss Jennette Coryell Carpenter and Capt. Mark Wheeler, 16th U.S. Inf., took place Wednesday evening, May 10, 1905, at the residence of Judge William L. Carpenter, Lansing, Mich.

The engagement has been announced in Washington, D.C., of Miss Olive Van Patten Dodge, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Philip T. Dodge, to Lieut. Thomas C. Musgrave, 18th U.S. Inf. The marriage will take place in the early fall.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Shiner, of San Antonio, Texas, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Annie Graves Shiner, to 1st Lieut. Cyrus A. Dolph, 26th U.S. Infantry.

## RECENT DEATHS.

The War Department is advised of the death of 1st Lieut. Granville L. Chapman, 25th U.S. Inf., which occurred at Fort Reno, Oklahoma Territory, on May 18, during some field maneuvers, in which blank cartridges were used. It is supposed that a ball cartridge was by accident among the blank cartridges of one of the men, but it is also reported that there is a suspicion that some one in the ranks took advantage of the occasion to satisfy a grudge against the young officer. This is hardly probable, however, and as ball cartridges have frequently been fired by accident in field maneuvers, this is the most plausible theory. Six companies of Infantry were engaged in field exercises in the presence of Brig. Gen. J. M. Lee, whose headquarters are at San Antonio. While engaged in a running fight across the prairie northwest of Fort Reno Lieutenant Chapman, who was acting as battalion adjutant, was struck by a ball fired from 300 to 400 yards away. He died where he fell. Lieutenant Chapman entered the Service as a first lieutenant of the 1st Tennessee Volunteer Infantry May 26, 1898, from which he was discharged July 29, 1899, to accept an appointment as first lieutenant of the 37th Infantry, U.S.V. He was mustered out of the Service with the latter regiment June 30, 1901, and appointed second lieutenant of the 10th Infantry, under the Act of February 2, 1901; was promoted first lieutenant from Feb. 28, 1901, and transferred to the 25th Infantry Aug. 18, 1902.

Lieut. Comdr. William Truxtun, U.S.N., retired, died early in the morning of May 13 at St. Vincent's hospital, Norfolk, Va., where he had been critically ill for six weeks. While serving as executive officer on the gunboat Manila in the Philippines three years ago, Lieutenant Commander Truxtun, it is reported, contracted beri beri, which developed into a complication of diseases and compelled his retirement from the Service on account of broken health. He was examined for retirement on the receiving ship Independence, at San Francisco, and arrived home on sick leave last August. He was retired last December. Lieutenant Commander Truxtun was born in Pennsylvania, and entered the Navy in June, 1876, and was forty-four years of age. He was a son of Commodore William Talbot Truxtun, and a great grandson of Commodore Thomas Truxtun, after whom the torpedo-boat destroyer is named. His mother, Miss Scott, of Philadelphia, was Commodore Truxtun's first wife; and two brothers, Scott and George Truxtun, survive him. He is also survived by Mrs. Mary C. Truxtun, his father's second wife, and by two brothers and two sisters of that marriage. They are Talbot and Walke and Miss Isabel and Miss Cornelia Truxtun. During the Spanish-American War Lieutenant Truxtun was executive officer of the gunboat Bancroft, which was engaged in the Cuban blockade. His last service was as executive officer of the receiving ship Independence at the Mare Island Navy Yard. He reached the grade of lieutenant commander July 11, 1902.

Mrs. Sarah J. McFarland, widow of John M. McFarland, and mother of Walter M. McFarland, formerly chief engineer, U.S.N., died at Pittsburg, Pa., May 11.

Mr. Edmund Burke Teachout, father of the wife of Dr. James H. McCall, died at Huntingdon, Tenn., May 3.

Mr. Henry Greenway Kemp, class of 1889, U.S. Naval Academy, and brother of Mrs. George Bryan, died at the home of the latter in Richmond, Va., May 13.

The body of Dr. O. W. Nixon was brought to Cincinnati from Biloxi, Miss., May 11, and then taken to the little Quaker Settlement, Fountain City, Ind., for interment. Dr. Nixon, though born in the South, was an ardent Union man, and during the Civil War organized the 39th Ohio Regiment (Volunteers). He was a major and on General Pope's staff, and medical director of the Army of the Missouri.

Dr. William M. Line, father of Mrs. F. A. Udell, wife of Lieutenant Udell, of the Marine Corps, died at Aberdeen, S.D., May 9 of heart failure. Doctor Line was formerly of Philadelphia, a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College there, and served as a volunteer surgeon in the Annapolis hospitals during the Civil War. Since then his practice has been at Nebraska City, Neb., from where he removed to Aberdeen. His death occurred at the age of eighty-three years.

Hiram Cronk, the last pensioner and survivor of the War of 1812, died at his home in Dunn Brook, near Rome, N.Y., May 13. He celebrated his 105th birthday on April 29 last. He was born at Frankfort, Herkimer county, N.Y., on April 29, 1800. Hiram Cronk became a member of Capt. Edward Fuller's company of the 157th Infantry when only a little more than fourteen years old by voluntary enlistment, and served some five weeks, nearly all of which was spent in camp near Lake Ontario. At the close of the war Mr. Cronk learned the trade of shoemaker, by which he gained a livelihood for many years. He was married in 1825 to Miss Mary Thornton, of Western, N.Y., and they lived together for sixty years on the old farm near Rome. They had seven children. The remains of the veteran were brought to New York May 17 and taken to the City Hall under escort, and lay in state there until 10 a.m. May 18. Among the organizations acting as escort from the Grand Central station to the City Hall were a company of the 8th U.S. Inf., from Governors Island, whose regimental band rendered the solemn music of the Dead March from "Saul" as the cortege moved along; the Veteran Artillery Corps of the State, the Society of the War of 1812, the Washington Continental Guard and the Minute Men of the New York department; the Army and Navy Union, the Founders and Patriots, the Sons of Veterans of the American Revolution, U.S. Grant Post, G.A.R., and the Old Guard. From the City Hall in Manhattan the remains were escorted to Cypress Hill cemetery, Brooklyn, by the following: Police guard, mounted and on foot; Squadron C, of New York, Major



DeBevoise; 14th Regiment N.Y., Col. Ardolph L. Kline; U. S. Grant Post, G.A.R.; mourners in carriages; General McLeer, Army officers and city officials in carriages. A volley was fired over the grave, and "taps" were sounded.

Mrs. Powell Conrad Fauntleroy died at Madison Barracks, N.Y., May 8, 1905. She was the wife of Dr. Powell Conrad Fauntleroy, U.S.A., and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James A. McGonigle, of Leavenworth, Kas.

Vice Admiral Nazitoff, of the Russian navy, was shot and killed in his room by an orderly at St. Petersburg May 13. The man fired three shots from a revolver. The crime is attributed to the anger of the murderer at his dismissal from his duties as orderly and being ordered to proceed to the front.

Chief Gunners Mate Peter Lydell, U.S.N., on duty on the battleship Alabama, committed suicide in the gun room on the ship at the navy yard, New York, May 15, by shooting himself under the heart with a Colt's revolver. Lydell is said to have been very popular among the crew of the Alabama, having been in the Navy for more than twenty-four years. He was given shore leave on Sunday, May 14, and when he returned to the ship yesterday was severely reprimanded by one of the officers. This seemed to depress him, and he told one of his friends that he did not think he would live long. Shortly afterward a shot was heard in the ordnance room, and Lydell was found prostrate on the floor.

Surg. Hutton N. T. Harris, U.S.N., died at Pensacola, Fla., May 19, from appendicitis. He was born in Virginia and was appointed a medical officer in the Navy June 13, 1887. He reached the grade of surgeon Oct. 21, 1899.

#### PERSONALS.

A son was born to the wife of Capt. H. W. Schull, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., at Philadelphia, Pa., May 12.

Mrs. James B. Burbank and Miss Burbank have left New York, and are at their country place at Pittsfield, Mass., for the summer.

A daughter, Mary Holabird Cruikshank, was born to the wife of Capt. William M. Cruikshank, Art. Corps, U.S.A., at Fort Howard, Md., May 8.

Brig. Gen. Francis Moore, Mrs. and Miss Moore have returned to San Francisco after an extended visit through Southern California. They leave for the Yosemite in a few days, and from there go to Portland, Ore.

Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A., and Rear Admiral Joseph B. Coghlan, U.S.N., were among the guests at the ninth annual dinner of the New York Society of the order of the Founders and Patriots of America held in the College Hall of the Hotel Astor, New York city, May 13.

General Nogi, of the Japanese army, has written a note of thanks or card to Col. W. H. Knauss, of Columbus, Ohio, in which he returns his thanks for the numerous kind expressions received from the American people and in a particular manner his appreciation of a small American flag sent to him by Colonel Knauss.

The detail of Lieut. Comdr. William H. Allderice, U.S.N., for duty at the Newport News yard, in connection with inspection of the Virginia, indicates that this able officer will be assigned to duty on board that battleship when she is placed in commission for sea. He will be in charge of the engineering department of the Virginia.

Governor O. H. La Grange, of California, in speaking at a banquet given by the M.O.L.L.U.S. at Pasadena not long since, concluded his interesting remarks by saying: "May the sacred traditions of our Army and Navy be maintained forever. May the 'Spirit of the Corps' never be clouded by injustice nor its ardor chilled by ingratitude; and may our officers always be spared the humiliation of favoritism, and the punishment of irregular and unmerited promotions."

A correspondent at San Juan, P.R., writes that on Sunday morning, May 7, Chaplain Harry W. Jones, U.S.N., took four young men from the U.S.S. Prairie over to the navy yard at San Juan, where he immersed them in the bay. After returning to the ship he baptized another young man by pouring. Then he presented to Bishop Van Buren, Bishop of Porto Rico, a class of thirteen young men for confirmation. It was a beautiful service, one never to be forgotten. This makes eleven baptisms and twenty-six confirmations on board of the Prairie during the past five months.

Miss Stolbrand, of Arrochar, Staten Island, N.Y., entertained at cards on Wednesday afternoon, May 10, for her friend, Miss Powell, of Fort Hamilton, who sails for the Philippines with her parents in June. The rooms were fragrant with a profusion of spring flowers, the dining room being decorated in yellow and violet. The luncheon table was festooned with smilax, relieved by yellow tulips and purple violets. Among those invited were Miss Powell, the Misses Harmon and Miss Oliver, from Fort Hamilton; Miss Cummins and Miss Weisel, from Fort Wadsworth; Miss Kerwin, from West Point; the Misses MacMurray, Miss Murtha and Miss Pearsall, from Manhattan; Miss Weaver, from Governors Island; Miss Wood, Miss Jenkins, Miss King and Miss Shew, from Staten Island.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Oliver E. Wood arrived recently at Vancouver, from Japan, and will reach Washington, D.C., toward the end of this month. Of their departure from Tokyo the Japan Daily Times of that city on April 28 said: "Col. and Mrs. Wood were given at Shimbashi station yesterday afternoon a very hearty send-off by an unusually large crowd of friends, including many prominent persons, both Japanese and foreign. Among those present were Princess Iwakura, Baron Kikuchi, Baron and Baroness d'Anethan, Lady MacDonald, Mr. and Mrs. Griscom, Count d'Arco Valley, M. de la Barrera, Madame d'Ambro, Baron Meri, Mr. and Mrs. Kurino, Marchioness Oyama, General Ishimoto, Admiral Saito, General Nagaoka, General Murata, Mr. and Mrs. Nagasaki, Count Soyeshima, Count Hirose, Miss Kagawa, Madame Hatoyama, Madame Urin, Mr. and Mrs. Sonoda, and many other well-known persons."

Gen. Horace Porter, the former Ambassador of the United States, was tendered a farewell banquet in Paris, France, May 17, by the American Chamber of Commerce and the American Club. Mr. McCormick, the new Ambassador, was indisposed and unable to be present. General Dubois, chief of President Loubet's military household, represented the president. Replying to a toast to his health, General Porter expressed the pleasure he had felt at being in Paris when the United States took her position as a world power. He paid a compliment to the French officials for their maintenance of peace, and paid a tribute to Mr. Vignaud and the other members of the embassy staff. General Porter ended his speech by expressing in French the ties binding together both great republics.

Comdr. William B. Newman, U.S.N., retired, will spend the summer in the Catskills, his address being Woodland, Ulster county, N.Y.

Gen. D. S. Gordon, U.S.A., retired, with Mrs. Gordon and Miss Gordon left Washington, D.C., May 13 for the Pacific coast, where his address will be 633 Market street, San Francisco, Cal.

Rear Admiral Evans, U.S.N., entertained Lieut. and Mrs. Franck Taylor Evans and Mrs. Fritz Louis Sandoz very charmingly at dinner on board the flagship Maine at Norfolk, Va., May 13.

Following his trial and acquittal by court-martial, Lieut. Comdr. Isaac K. Seymour, U.S.N., has been condemned by medical survey on the Asiatic Station and sent to the Naval hospital at Yokohama.

Capt. and Mrs. Clinton K. Curtis entertained at dinner on May 6 on board the Newark at Norfolk, Va. Covers were laid for six, and their guests were Lieut. and Mrs. F. T. Evans and Lieut. and Mrs. Z. H. Madison.

Gen. J. H. Patterson, U.S.A., retired, has closed his town residence at Albany, N.Y., and has gone for the summer to his country place at Selkirk, N.Y. His daughter will pass the summer as usual with her grandmother at Cooperstown, N.Y.

Mrs. Kirkman and Miss Kirkman sail Saturday for France and Switzerland. Their address for the present will be Care of Lombard, Odier et Cie, bankers, Geneva, Switzerland. Colonel Kirkman will reside at 917 Sixteenth street, Washington.

Mrs. Rethers, wife of Captain Rethers, 9th U.S. Inf., and daughter of Gen. J. M. Lee, who recently underwent a serious operation in San Francisco, is improving rapidly and expects soon to be out of the hospital, which will be good news to her many friends.

Paymr. Martin M. Ramsay, U.S.N., who has been granted a further extension of his sick leave for three months, from May 5, will remain at home until the expiration of that leave. Paymaster Ramsay is a son of Rear Admiral F. M. Ramsay, U.S.N., retired.

Mrs. Edith Goodman Walker, of Hong Kong, wife of William B. Walker, of the Standard Oil Company, arrived at Seattle recently on the steamship Minnesota, and, with her baby boy, is spending the summer with her parents, Major and Mrs. T. C. Goodman, at Portland, Ore.

The detail of Lieut. Powers Symington, U.S.N., from the New York Navy Yard for duty at the naval torpedo station, Narragansett Bay, was made, it is understood, at the request of Lieutenant Symington himself, as he is desirous of acquiring instruction in the important lines of torpedo attack and high power explosives.

Comdr. Albert Mertz, U.S.N., reported at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., May 11, for duty as relief to Comdr. Charles E. Fox, U.S.N., who left for Washington, D.C., to report for assignment to duty as assistant to the inspector in charge of the 11th Lighthouse district, with headquarters in Detroit, Mich. Commander Fox will succeed the present inspector in charge at that district on May 20.

Mr. P. Tecumseh Sherman, son of the late Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman, U.S.A., has been nominated to be State Labor Commissioner of New York. Mr. Sherman was born in St. Louis in 1867, and was graduated at the St. Louis University in 1886, and from Yale in 1888. He is also a graduate of the Columbia College Law School. He is a member of the Union League and New York Athletic Clubs.

The monument in the Naval Academy of Midshipmen Ward and Neumann was erected, we are informed, by the families of both, Brig. Gen. Thomas Ward, U.S.A., and Mrs. Paul Neumann uniting, to mark the grave of these two young men who were killed in the discharge of their duty, on board the battleship Missouri. The work on the monument was done by J. H. Walling, but he was not the author of its design.

Admiral Dewey returned to Washington from New York May 14, suffering from a bad sore throat and a severe cold. It was on this account that the Admiral did not attend the dinner of the Founders and Patriots of America in New York, May 12. Admiral Dewey recovered only a few weeks ago from a serious attack of the grip. Although his cold is rather heavy and quite annoying, no fears are entertained that it will lead to another attack of grip.

Miss Kathleen Weston, daughter of Gen. J. F. Weston, U.S.A., while visiting Mrs. H. C. Davis at Fort Monroe, was entertained a great deal. Mrs. Davis gave a dinner of ten covers, and a hop to introduce Miss Weston, and the same evening after the dance there was a supper at the mess. Mrs. Potts invited a company to supper to meet Miss Weston; Mr. J. Le Conte Davis gave her a dinner at the Chamberlin, and she was a guest at many other functions.

A despatch to the Chicago Tribune from San Francisco says that Paymr. Franklin W. Hart, U.S.N., paymaster of the transport Lawton, has been arrested for alleged drunkenness and will be tried by a G.C.M. Paymaster Hart, it is alleged, came down from Mare Island with orders for \$10,000 on the Navy pay office. He returned so much under the influence of liquor that he was unable to transact business. He was accompanied by a friend, who was more intoxicated than himself. It could not be learned what he has done with the \$10,000.

Mrs. William Wallace, wife of Captain Wallace, 7th U.S. Inf., and children, Henry and Cordelia, arrived at Columbus Barracks May 9 from Kansas City. Miss Maud M. Johnson, who has been staying all winter with her cousin, Mrs. Charles B. Ewing, has left Columbus Barracks for her home in New York. She expects to return in the fall. Mrs. Nelson, of Piqua, O., is at present visiting her daughter, Mrs. William E. Gilmore, at the garison. Mrs. Augustus B. Van Wormer is spending a short visit in Springfield, Ill. Miss Betty Watkins, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Charles Gerhardt, left on Monday, May 15, for her home in Richmond, Va. Capt. Harry B. Chamberlin, Q.M. Dept., left on May 13 on a short leave, which he will spend in St. Paul.

Lord Brassey, who has been in New York for several weeks, incident to the participation of his yacht Sunbeam in the ocean race for the Kaiser's cup, was the guest of M. K. Jesup, president of the Chamber of Commerce, at a formal luncheon in the Chamber on Saturday afternoon, May 6. In his speech Lord Brassey said: "With mingled feelings of pity for suffering and admiration for valor and devotion, we are all spectators of that terrible conflict in the Far East. Great changes must follow, and in those changes the interests of our two countries are involved. As traders and producers we could not suffer ourselves to be excluded from past markets to which the railway and the steamship are now only beginning to give access. We ask for the open door. We ask for nothing more. To a request so reasonable, backed by two navies, which, combined, are invincible, who should say us nay?"

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. Hilary Williams, U.S.N., at Joliet, Ill., May 13.

The family of Comdr. A. C. Baker, U.S.N., have left Boston and gone to their cottage on Menemsha Bight, for the summer.

Ensign George B. Landenberger, U.S.N., was the guest of honor at a dinner given on board the Granite State, New York city, by the 1st Battalion, Naval Militia.

Lieut. F. L. Chadwick, U.S.N., aide to Rear Admiral Coghlan at the navy yard, New York, has arranged for a party of officers of the yard to attend the annual baseball game at West Point Saturday, May 20, between the Military and Naval Academies.

The following were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D.C., for the week ending May 17: Rear Admiral A. S. Crowninshield, U.S.N.; Col. A. C. Markley, U.S.A.; Capt. T. W. Darrah, U.S.A.; Capt. A. S. Morgan, U.S.A.; Capt. F. W. Harris, U.S.A.; Pay Insp. W. W. Barry, U.S.N.; Capt. E. E. West, U.S.M.C.; Lieut. Comdr. E. M. Stedman, U.S.N., and Col. John E. Greer, U.S.A.

Mr. George N. Gardiner, representing George N. Gardiner and Son, of New York, manufacturers of American McInnes compositions for bottoms of ships, etc., upon the invitation of Professor Peabody, of the Department of Naval Architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, delivered an interesting lecture on Tuesday, May 16, at that institution on the subject of "Paints for Ships' Bottoms."

Lieut. Col. C. D. Cowles, promoted colonel and assigned to the 5th Infantry, entered the U.S.M.A. as a cadet July 1, 1869, and was promoted second lieutenant and assigned to the 23d Infantry June 13, 1873. He served on the frontier, and was promoted first lieutenant March 20, 1879, captain Jan. 31, 1891, major 17th Infantry, Aug. 14, 1899, and lieutenant colonel, 4th Infantry, Oct. 18, 1902. During the war with Spain he served as lieutenant colonel of the 1st North Carolina Infantry.

Friends of P.A. Surg. Joseph A. Guthrie, U.S.N., on duty on the U.S.S. Dixie, will regret to learn that he has been taken down sick with tropical inflammation of the colon, and sent up to the naval hospital at San Juan, Porto Rico. It is thought that his service in the Philippines has so weakened his constitution that he will never again be able to do duty in the tropics over any length of time. An enjoyable band concert was given aboard the Dixie at Monte Cristi April 23.

Lieut. Col. G. P. Borden, 5th U.S. Inf., promoted colonel and assigned to the 24th Infantry, is a Civil War veteran. He entered the 121st N.Y. Volunteers as a private July 23, 1862, and in September, 1863, was appointed a cadet at the U.S.M.A. He was graduated and promoted second lieutenant October, 1866, being assigned to the 5th Infantry. He was promoted first lieutenant Sept. 4, 1878, and subsequently served as captain in the 5th Infantry, major in 3d and 5th Infantry, and lieutenant colonel in the latter command.

The Colorado Commandery of the M.O.L.L.U.S. at its annual meeting in Denver, Col., May 2, elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Commander, Capt. Uriah S. Hollister; senior vice commander, Capt. Nicholas J. O'Brien; junior vice commander, Brig. Gen. A. W. Corliss, U.S.A., retired; recorder, Capt. Robert H. Ruck; registrar, Capt. Howard C. Chapin; treasurer, Mr. Patterson C. Fisher; chancellor, Capt. W. B. Up-ton; chaplain, Capt. John L. Boyd; council, Lieut. Frank G. Patterson, Col. John M. Berkey, Mr. Geo. W. Cook, Lieut. A. W. Hogle, Capt. Robert S. Roeschlaub. A rousing vote of thanks was given to the retiring commander, F. G. Patterson, for his able and business-like administration. Companions Callahan and Lighthorn favored the meeting with entertaining remarks, which served as an agreeable introduction of these new companions. Companion Dill read some ancient tales of the war from his scrap-book and revived many memories of some of the great leaders. The music was exceptionally good. Companion Titcomb presided at the piano and with Companion Boyd and Gen. John Chase, an invited guest, drew out a full chorus from those present.

The annual meeting and banquet of the Vermont Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., was held May 9 in Burlington. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Commander, Capt. Ebenezer J. Ormsbee, U.S.V.; senior vice-commander, Lieut. John C. Stearns, U.S.V.; junior vice commander, Capt. John A. Sheldon, U.S.V.; recorder, Brevet Capt. Henry O. Wheeler, U.S.V.; registrar, Lieut. Carlos D. Williams, U.S.V.; treasurer, Companion Charles E. Beach, U.S.V.; chancellor, Lieut. Erastus W. Jewett, U.S.V.; chaplain, Chaplain Edwin M. Haynes, U.S.V.; council, Lieut. Clarence D. Gates, U.S.V.; Capt. John L. Moseley, U.S.V.; Capt. Walter C. Landon, U.S.V.; Companion Thomas Dewey, Companion Joseph B. Eldridge. At the close of the business session the members adjourned to the Van Ness House, where a brief reception was held in the parlors. The reception committee included Gen. T. S. Peck, and the presentation committee consisted of Col. B. B. Smalley. At the conclusion of the banquet the speaker of the evening was Major H. W. Hovey, 24th U.S. Inf., military instructor at Norwich University, Northfield, Vt., his subject being "The Preservation of Peace." Major Hovey told a number of Army experiences illustrative of the work done by the Army.

A delightful dance was given in the sail loft at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., May 8, in honor of the visiting ships. The naval post band furnished delightful music, and the loft was artistically decorated. Mrs. P. H. Harrington and Mrs. Wadhams graciously received the guests. Among the many present were: Rear Admiral Harrington, Captain Wadhams, U.S.N.; Capt. and Mrs. Dennis Mahan, U.S.N.; Comdr. and Mrs. A. B. Willis, U.S.N.; Comdr. and Mrs. Laird, U.S.N.; Constr. and Mrs. Robert Stocker, U.S.N.; Comdr. and Mrs. Clinton K. Curtis, U.S.N.; Dr. and Mrs. Frank C. Cook, U.S.N.; Col. and Mrs. L. W. T. Waller, U.S.M.C.; Lieut. and Mrs. Taylor Evans, U.S.N.; Paymr. and Mrs. Eugene Tricou, U.S.N.; Dr. and Mrs. R. C. Persons, U.S.N.; Lieut. and Mrs. L. Henry Madison, U.S.N.; Capt. and Mrs. A. C. Dillingham, U.S.N.; Lieut. and Mrs. Lackey, U.S.N.; Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Kinkaid, U.S.N.; Dr. and Mrs. Wentworth, U.S.N.; Paymr. and Mrs. James Phillips, U.S.N.; Pay Dir. and Mrs. Charles H. Eldredge, U.S.N.; Lieut. and Mrs. Ellis Cole, U.S.N.; Misses Ethel Harrington, Virginia and Grace Willis, Pauline Persons, Helen and Dorothy Kincaid; Lieut. Charles B. Taylor, U.S.M.C.; Captain Wallace, U.S.M.C.; Lieut. Fred L. Sawyer, U.S.N.; Constr. J. A. Spillman, U.S.N.; Paymaster Tiffany, U.S.N.; Surg. T. G. Foster, U.S.N.; Midshipman Smyth, U.S.N.; Constr. Lawrence S. Adams, U.S.N.; Paymaster Watrous, U.S.N.; Lieutenant Sibley, U.S.N.; Captain Burton, U.S.M.C.; Lieut. W. Brackett, U.S.M.C.; Lieutenant McCormick, U.S.N., and Midshipman Mandeville, U.S.N.



Rear Admiral Hichborn, U.S.N., and Mrs. James G. Blaine will leave Washington, D.C., in June for Atlantic City, where they will pass the summer.

The Secretary of War and Mrs. Taft were the guests for whom Col. and Mrs. Thomas W. Symons entertained at dinner in Washington, D.C., May 18.

Mrs. A. C. Almy, wife of Lieut. Comdr. A. C. Almy, U.S.N., has left St. Louis, Mo., for San Francisco, where she has joined her husband, who is on the Marblehead.

Mrs. McLean, wife of Comdr. Walter McLean, U.S.N., with her daughter, Miss Elsie McLean, will soon leave Washington, D.C., for Towanda, N.Y., to join her mother.

Lieut. Frederick L. Sawyer, U.S.N., entertained at dinner at Norfolk, Va., May 13, on board the Nevada. The guests included Lieut. and Mrs. John Marshall, U.S.N.

Mrs. Casey, widow of Gen. Thomas Casey, U.S.A., has recovered from a severe illness and will shortly go to Atlantic City for a few weeks. Her sister, Mrs. Seymore, will accompany her.

Rear Admiral Van Ruyven, U.S.N., and Mrs. Van Ruyven entertained at dinner in Washington, D.C., May 18, complimentary to Mr. and Mrs. Fairchild, whose wedding was one of the nuptial events of the spring.

Mrs. C. W. Kennedy, who is visiting her sister, Mrs. Murray, at Fort Leavenworth, will leave about May 22 for San Francisco to join Major Kennedy, who sails for the Philippine Islands with the 16th Infantry, June 1.

Naval Constr. William J. Baxter, U.S.N., after a week's absence during which he visited Columbus, O., where machinery for the battleship Connecticut is being made, returned to his desk at the navy yard, New York, May 13.

## THE ARMY.

**S.O. May 15, 1905, WAR DEPARTMENT.**  
A board is appointed to meet in New York city for the examination of persons to determine their fitness for appointment as chaplain in the Army. Detail: Col. Frederick A. Smith, 8th Inf.; Major John L. Phillips, surg.; Capt. Frederick Perkins, 8th Inf.; Capt. Guy C. M. Godfrey, asst. surg.; Capt. Evan M. Johnson, jr., 8th Inf.; 1st Lieut. A. LaRue Christie, 8th Inf., recorder.

Major Edgar A. Mearns, surg., to Fort Sill, and report to C.O., 1st Squadron, 8th Cav., to accompany squadron to Philippine Islands, and upon arrival will report for assignment to duty.

First Lieut. Percy L. Jones, asst. surg., detailed member of examining board at Fort Monroe, vice Capt. Willard F. Truby, asst. surg., relieved.

Contract Surg. Walter H. Dale, relieved Fort D. A. Russell, to Fort DuChesne.

**G.O. 71, MAY 15, 1905, WAR DEPARTMENT.**  
Amends Para. 720, 1030, 1022, 1024, 1027, and 1235, Army Regulations, which we shall publish another week.

**G.O. 72, MAY 17, 1905, WAR DEPARTMENT.**  
I. Par. 2, G.O. No. 39, W.D., March 14, 1905, is modified to read as follows:

Upon the arrival of headquarters and Cos. L and M, 2d Battalion of Engineers, at San Francisco, Cal., headquarters and Cos. C and D, 1st Battalion of Engineers, will be relieved from duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for station.

II. Commanding officers of organizations and ordnance officers of posts having in their possession saber belts of either black or fair leather provided with plates and old design saber attachments, or waist belts, either black or fair leather, provided with plates, are instructed to make requisition under the provisions of Par. 5, G.O. No. 5, H.Q.A., A.G.O., Jan. 31, 1905, for russet leather waist belts provided with buckles and the new model slides and saber attachments for the mounted service, and for russet leather waist belts provided with buckles for foot troops to replace the old saber belts and waist belts.

Upon receipt of the new belts organizations serving in the United States will turn in the old belts to the Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill.; organizations serving in the Philippine Islands to the Manila Ordnance Depot, Manila, P.I.

III. By direction of the President, Major Gen. James F. Wade, U.S.A., in addition to his present duties, will assume temporary command of the Department of the Gulf during the absence of Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U.S.A.

By order of the Secretary of War:  
ADNA R. CHAFFEE, Lieut. Gen., Chief of Staff.

**CIR. 23, MAY 16, 1905, WAR DEPARTMENT.**  
When, under the provisions of Par. 1535, Army Regulations, any seacoast post, or any part of it, has been turned over to and garrisoned by the Coast Artillery, all repairs to the buildings, plumbing, water supply and sewer systems, roads, walks, and grounds will be made by the Quartermaster's Department, governed in this work by the provisions of Par. 1534, Army Regulations. Repairs to the fortifications, including the ramps, gutters, etc., connected thereto, will remain in the hands of the Engineer Department.

By order of the Secretary of War:  
GEORGE L. GILLESPIE, Major Gen., Act. C. of S.

**G.O. 15, MAY 12, 1905, ATLANTIC DIVISION.**  
Special course "A" prescribed by Firing Regulations for Small Arms, 1904, for troops of the Coast Artillery, will be followed prior to Oct. 31, 1905, at such times as Artillery district commanders may prescribe for their respective districts.

By command of Major General Wade:  
JOHN B. KERR, Col., General Staff, Chief of Staff.

**G.O. 15, MAY 11, 1905, DEPT. OF THE EAST.**  
Directs that pursuant to G.O. No. 14, c.s., Headquarters Atlantic Division, selection of competitors from this department will be made under the provisions of Firing Regulations for Small Arms, 1904, and their names will be reported to these headquarters so as to be received there not later than July 1, 1905. (All lists will be in duplicate.) Instructions for the preparation of the lists are given.

**G.O. 16, MARCH 21, 1905, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.**  
Brig. Gen. William S. McCaskey is relieved from duty in this division April 15, 1905, and will proceed, accompanied by his authorized aide, by the transport Logan, scheduled to sail from this port April 15, 1905, to San Francisco, Cal., thence to Denver, Colo.

The 1st Brigade and post of Manila will be discontinued April 15, 1905.  
After April 15, 1905, all casualties of the line arriving in this division will be sent to Cuartel de Espana, and all casualties of the line awaiting transportation to the United States will be sent to Cuartel Meisic.

A permanent officer in charge of casual detachment will be detailed at each of the posts named. The commanding officer, Cuartel de Espana, will have general supervision, under direction of the commanding general, Department of Luzon, of both casual detachments.

### COURT-MARTIAL OF OFFICER.

**G.O. 18, MARCH 31, 1905, PHILIPPINES DIV.**  
Publishes the proceedings of the G.C.M. at Fort Santiago, Manila, P.I., of which Lieut. Col. Abel L. Smith, S.D., was president, and Lieut. Col. John A. Hull was judge advocate, for the trial of 1st Lieut. Otto B. Grimm, Signal Corps, U.S.A.

**Charge I.**—"Conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman."

**Charge II.**—"Conduct to the prejudice of good order, and military discipline."

The specifications allege that Lieutenant Grimm, while on duty as property and disbursing officer, Signal Corps, Manila, P.I., and having drawn from the public treasury the sum of 1,248 pesos, Philippine currency, for the alleged purpose of paying certain rolls of laborers and employees for the month of August, 1904, did fraudulently embezzle and convert to his own use the above named funds. That having in his possession a large amount of public civil funds, did fail to properly keep and account for said funds, and did embezzle and convert to his own use the sum of 774 96-100 pesos.

The court found the accused not guilty of Charge I.

Of Charge II he was found of the specification, "Guilty," except the words, "unlawfully, fraudulently and wrongfully embezzle and convert to his own use and benefit," substitute therefor, "through neglect fail to properly keep and account for" and of the excepted words "not guilty" and of the substituted words "guilty." Of the charge "guilty."

Sentence to be suspended from promotion to the grade of captain for five years from the date on which he would otherwise be entitled to be so promoted.

The proceedings, findings and sentence in the case of 1st Lieut. Otto B. Grimm, Signal Corps, U.S.A., were reluctantly approved by General Corbin, who deemed the sentence not at all commensurate with the offense. The remarks of General Corbin in full are given elsewhere in this issue.

**G.O. 19, APRIL 3, 1905, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.**  
The following officers of the pay department are designated as chief paymasters of departments:

Lieut. Col. William F. Tucker, Department of Luzon; Major William B. Rochester, jr., Department of the Visayas; Major William G. Gambrill, Department of Mindanao.

By command of Major General Corbin:  
JOHN D. KNIGHT, Lieut. Col., Gen. Staff, C. of S.

**G.O. 19, MARCH 28, 1905, DEPT. OF LUZON.**  
The 23d Company, Philippine Scouts, now at Montalban, Rizal, will proceed to Samal Bataan, for station, with a detachment at Dinalupjan, Bataan. Upon the departure of this company, Montalban will be abandoned as a military station.

**CHANGES OF STATION.**

**G.O. 20, MARCH 30, 1905, DEPT. OF LUZON.**  
The following changes in station of troops in this department are ordered:

The 3d Battalion of the 7th Inf. (Headquarters and Cos. I, K, L and M), now at Malate Barracks, will be relieved from duty in the city of Manila, April 15, 1905, and proceed to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, and take station.

Two companies of the 2d Battalion, 7th Inf., now at Cuartel de Espana, to be selected by the regimental commander, will take station at Cuartel Meisic, Manila, April 15, 1905, relieving the two companies of the 20th Inf., now there, which, upon being relieved, will proceed to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, and take station.

The Squadron Headquarters and three troops of the 1st Squadron, 2d Cavalry, to be selected by the squadron commander, will proceed on April 10 to Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, for station; one troop remaining in the Marikina valley, divided into two detachments, one at the Pumping Station and one at San Mateo, Rizal, at least one officer with each detachment.

Upon the departure of the three troops, Marikina, Rizal, will be discontinued as a military station.

Headquarters, staff and band, 2d Cavalry, are relieved from duty at Camp Wallace, Union, and will proceed to Camp Stotsenburg, for station, to take effect as early as practicable after April 15.

**G.O. 21, APRIL 4, 1905, DEPT. OF LUZON.**  
Lieut. Col. William F. Tucker, Deputy Postmaster General, having reported, is announced as Chief Paymaster, Department of Luzon, with station in Manila.

**G.O. 10, MARCH 21, 1905, DEPT. OF MINDANAO.**  
Publishes the proceedings of a G.C.M. at Zamboanga, Mindanao, P.I., of which Lieut. Col. Henry E. Robinson, 2d Inf., was president, and Capt. Harold P. Howard, 14th Cav., was judge advocate, for the trial of Capt. Matthias Crowley, 17th Inf.

**Charge:** "Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in violation of the 61st Article of War." He was found "not guilty," and was acquitted. The acquittal is approved by Major General Wood.

**G.O. 14, APRIL 3, 1905, DEPT. OF THE VISAYAS.**  
Companies H, G, and F, 12th Inf., now at Camp Bumpus, Tacloban, Leyte, Camp Downes, Ormoc, Leyte and Camp Warwick, Cebu, Cebu, respectively, upon being relieved by the 6th Infantry, will proceed by first available Government transportation to Camp Jossman, Guimaras, P.I., for station.

**G.O. 16, APRIL 6, 1905, DEPT. OF THE VISAYAS.**  
The following changes of station of troops in this department are ordered:

The 46th Co., Philippine Scouts, from Camp Jossman, Guimaras, to Gumay, Samar.

The 38th Co., Philippine Scouts, from Camp Jossman, Guimaras, to Catubig, Samar.

Co. M, 21st Inf., from Camp Connell, Samar, to Tagabiran, Samar.

Major George Palmer and Co. K, 21st Inf., from Camp Connell, Calbayog, Samar, to Camp Gandara, Gandara.

Lieut. Col. H. S. Foster and Co. A and B, 12th Inf., from Camp Gandara, Gandara, Samar, to Camp Jossman, Guimaras, P.I.

### GENERAL OFFICERS.

Major Gen. John C. Bates, U.S.A., commanding the Northern Division, accompanied by Capt. William M. Wright, 2d Inf., aide-de-camp, will, in the order named, proceed to and inspect Fort Snelling, Minn., Fort Lincoln, N.D., Fort Keogh, Mont., Fort Harrison, Mont., Fort Missoula, Mont., Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., Fort Meade, S.D., and Fort Des Moines, Iowa. (May 8, N.D.)

Brig. Gen. Constant Williams, accompanied by 1st Lieut. W. H. Raymond, A.C., aide-de-camp, will proceed to Fort Liscum, Alaska, Forts Ward, Worden, Flagler and Casey, Wash., in the order named, and make the annual inspection thereof. (May 1, D. Col.)

Brig. Gen. Henry Jackson, retired, at his own request, is relieved from further duty with the militia of Missouri, and will proceed to his home. (May 16, W.D.)

### GENERAL STAFF.

The sick leave granted Col. Arthur L. Wagner, General Staff, is changed to ordinary leave. (May 15, W.D.)

### MILITARY SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

Leave for one month is granted Col. George Andrews, Military Secretary, with permission to apply for an extension of one month. (May 6, Pac. Div.)

Leave for three months, to take effect on or about July 5, 1905, is granted Major Walter L. Finley, military secretary. (May 16, W.D.)

### JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Owing to the departure from Department of Colorado headquarters of Col. George M. Dunn, judge advocate, and pending the arrival of Major Henry M. Morrow, judge advocate, 2d Lieut. Robert W. Adams, 2d Inf., is announced as temporarily in charge of the office of the judge advocate of the department. (May 3, D. Colo.)

Capt. Clarence S. Nettles, acting judge advocate, judge

advocate, these headquarters, is detailed as surveying officer at these headquarters, vice Lieut. Col. Edward T. Comegys, deputy surg. gen., relieved. (March 20, D.V.)

### QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Post Q.M. Sergt. Stearns Cooper will proceed to Tabaco, Albay, for duty, relieving Post Q.M. Sergt. George W. Thornburg, who will proceed to Manila, for duty. (March 31, Phil. Div.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Herman Roth, now in Manila, will proceed to San Mateo, Rizal, for duty, relieving Post Q.M. Sergt. Charles F. Cook, who, will proceed to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty. (March 28, Phil. Div.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. James R. Gillespie, Cuartel de Espana, Manila, from duty at his present station, and will proceed to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty. (March 27, Phil. Div.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Charles B. Franke, now at the recruiting station, No. 619 1/2 Market street, Parkersburg, W. Va., will be sent to Fort Riley, Kas., to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. Matthew Legendre, who will be sent to Fort Totten, N.Y., to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. Joseph A. Lathin, who will avail himself of the furlough authorized. (May 13, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. John Lyons, U.S.A., having been tried by a G.C.M. at Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., and found guilty of absence without leave from 11:30 p.m. April 1, to 4 a.m. April 2, 1905, and of drunkenness in quarters, and absence from his duties in the Q.M. office for about two hours, was sentenced "To be confined to the limits of the post where he may be serving, for two months, and to forfeit \$25 per month for the same period." General Lee, in reviewing the proceedings says: "In the foregoing case the punishment authorized by executive order for the offenses charged was dishonorable discharge and forfeiture of \$16, and the dishonorable discharge was not susceptible of commutation on the part of the court. Only so much of the sentence, therefore, as imposes a forfeiture of \$16 is approved and will be duly executed. Sergeant Lyons will be returned to duty." (May 8, D. Texas.)

Capt. William M. Coulling, Q.M., in addition to his present duties will assume charge of construction work at Madison Barracks, N.Y. (May 17, W.D.)

### SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Post Commissary Sergt. Edward Berg, Fort Ward, Wash., will be sent to Manila on the transport leaving San Francisco on or about May 31, 1905. (May 12, W.D.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Dennis McSweeney, Camp Vicars, Mindanao, will proceed to Camp Bumpus, Tacloban, Leyte, for duty. (March 25, Phil. Div.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Charlie Redding, Camp Overton, Mindanao, recently appointed from sergeant, Troop G, 14th Cav., will proceed to Camp Connell, Samar, for duty. (March 30, Phil. Div.)

Post Commissary Sergt. John J. O'Keefe, Marikina, Rizal, will proceed to Camp Jossman, Guimaras, for duty. (April 4, Phil. Div.)

### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. Edward B. Moseley, deputy surg. gen., chief surgeon of the department, will proceed to Forts Grant, Huachuca, Whipple Barracks and Apache, Ariz.; Fort Wingate, N.M.; Fort Logan, Colo.; Forts Douglas and DuChesne, Utah, in the order named, for the purpose of making the medical and sanitary inspection of those posts. (April 21, D. Colo.)

First Lieut. Henry H. Rutherford, asst. surg., will report to the C.O., Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for duty. (May 21, D. Cal.)

Sick leave for one month is granted Capt. Charles E. Marrow, asst. surg., Fort Sheridan, Ill. (May 8, D. Lakes.)

The following named assistant surgeons, recently appointed, will proceed from the places designated after their respective names to San Francisco for duty at the Sequoia and Yosemite National Parks: 1st Lieut. Earl H. Bruns, Brookville, Ind.; 1st Lieut. Herbert C. Gibner, Bridgeport, Conn. (May 12, W.D.)

First Lieut. Samuel M. De Loffre, asst. surg., from duty at Fort Assiniboine, Mont., to Fort Schuyler, N.Y., for duty. (May 12, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Robert Burg, H.C., now at Binan, Laguna, will proceed to Camp McGrath, Batangas, for duty. (March 22, D. Luzon.)

Capt. Christopher C. Collins, asst. surg., having reported will proceed to Santa Mesa, Manila, for duty. First Lieut. Lloyd L. Smith, asst. surg., now at Marikina, Rizal, will proceed to San Mateo, Rizal, for duty, relieving First Lieut. Charles L. Foster, asst. surg., who will proceed to Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, for duty. (April 1, D. Luzon.)

Capt. Alexander N. Stark, asst. surg., will proceed to Camp Wallace, Union, for duty. (March 30, D. Luzon.)

Major Francis A. Winter, surg., having reported, will report to the C.O., Base Hospital, Iloilo, for duty. (April 3, D. Visayas.)

Contract Surg. J. L. Sanford, will proceed to Gumay, Samar, reporting to the C.O. of station to be established at that place for duty. (April 1, D. Visayas.)

Contract Surg. Joseph W. Love from duty at Cottabato, Mindanao, to Camp Overton, Mindanao, relieving Contract Surg. E. E. Roberts, granted leave. (March 20, D. Min.)

Contract Surg. Edward E. Lamkin will proceed to Malabang, Mindanao, for duty. (March 22, D. Min.)

First Lieut. Harold W. Cowper, asst. surg., will proceed to Zamboanga, Mindanao, for admission to hospital for further observation and treatment. (March 22, D. Min.)

Contract Surg. Alvin M. Guitard will proceed to Camp Hartshorne, Lao-ang, Samar, P.I., for duty. (March 25, D.V.)

First Lieut. William P. Banta, asst. surg., will report to the C.O., Base Hospital, for duty. (March 27, D.V.)

Lieut. Col. Louis M. Maus, deputy surg. gen., chief surgeon of the department, will proceed to Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., Forts Reno and Sill, Okla. Ter., and Fort Bliss and Clark, Texas, in the order named, for the purpose of making a medical and sanitary inspection of those posts. (May 8, D.T.)

Capt. Henry A. Webber, asst. surg., now at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., will perform the duties of surgeon at that post, and take charge of the office of chief surgeon of the department during the temporary absence of Major R. G. Ebert, surg. (May 3, D. Colo.)

Contract Surg. M. H. Bowman, from duty at Cottabato, Mindanao, to Oroquieta, Mindanao, relieving Contract Surg. E. E. Roberts, who goes on leave. (March 13, D. Min.)

Contract Surg. F. H. Sparrenberger, will proceed to Sea Girt, N.J., for duty during the encampment, and return to his proper station upon completion of target practice by the U.S. troops ordered there for that purpose. (May 16, D.E.)

Capt. William F. Lewis, asst. surg., having been returned to duty from sick in division hospital, will join his proper station. (March 23, Phil. Div.)

The following changes in station of men in the Hospital Corps, are ordered: Sergt. 1st Class John H. West, now at Marikina, Bataan, will proceed to Manila, Malate Barracks, for duty; Sergt. 1st Class William J. Donahay, now at Marikina, Rizal, will proceed to Nasugbu, Batangas, for duty, relieving Sergt. 1st Class Frank O. Nicodemus, who will proceed to Camp Bantayan, Albay, for duty, relieving Sergt. John Praneuf, who will proceed to Caloaog, Tayabas, for duty; Sergt. 1st Class Ernst Grossjohann, now on detached service at the pumping station, Rizal, is relieved from duty at Marikina, Rizal, and will proceed to Binan, Laguna, for duty. (March 31, D. Luzon.)

Contract Surg. John M. Hewitt, having reported, will proceed to Calamba, Laguna, for duty, relieving Contract Surg. Thomas B. McCown, who will proceed to San Francisco de Malabon, Cavite, for duty, relieving Contract Surg. William E. Cass, who will return to his proper station, Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty. First Lieut. Will L. Pyles, asst. surg., now at Camp



Wilhelm, Tayabas, will proceed to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty. Major William P. Kendall, surg., having reported will proceed to Camp McGrath, Batangas, for duty. (March 30, D. Luzon.)

Contract Surg. Everett A. Anderson will proceed to Zamboanga, Mindanao, for duty. (March 29, Phil. Div.)

Contract Surg. Joseph L. Sanford will proceed to Iloilo, Panay, for duty. (March 29, Phil. Div.)

Contract Surg. Henry M. Hall from duty at Margosatubig, Mindanao, to Manila, for duty. (March 29, Phil. Div.)

Major Francis A. Winter, surg., having arrived on the transport Logan, will proceed to Iloilo, Panay, for duty. (March 29, Phil. Div.)

Major Francis J. Ives, surg., to Zamboanga, Mindanao, for duty. (March 29, Phil. Div.)

Sergt. First Class John L. Gerlach, H.C., will report to the C.O., Fort Myer, Va., to accompany the 1st Squadron of the 7th Cavalry to Manila, P.I. (May 16, W.D.)

Sergt. First Class James F. Hamner, H.C., Fort Snelling, Minn., will be sent to Boise Barracks, Idaho, to relieve Sergt. First Class Robert Marsden, H.C., who will be sent to Fort Davis, Alaska, for duty. (May 16, W.D.)

First Lieut. William A. Duncan, asst. surg., recently appointed, will proceed from Franklin, Ky., to Fort Leavenworth, for temporary duty. (May 16, W.D.)

Contract Surg. Albion McD. Coffey from duty at Fort Worden, Wash., and from temporary duty at Fort Lawton, to take effect upon the return to duty of 1st Lieut. Walter C. Chidester, Asst. Surg., and will proceed to Fort Davis, Alaska, for duty, relieving Contract Surg. Harper Peddicord, who will proceed to Seattle, Wash. (May 16, W.D.)

Col. Charles B. Byrne, asst. surg. gen., is relieved from duty as chief surgeon, Department of the Missouri, and will proceed to San Francisco, and take transport to sail from that place on or about May 31, 1905, for Manila, for duty as chief surgeon of the division. (May 17, W.D.)

Contract Surg. Omar W. Pinkston, will proceed to Fort Mansfield, R.I., for duty. (May 17, W.D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of assistant surgeons are ordered: Capt. Willard F. Truby is relieved from duty at Fort Preble, Me., and from duty with the troops assembled at Fort Monroe, Va., for the Army and Navy exercises, and will proceed to Fort Niagara, N.Y., for duty, relieving Capt. Ira A. Shimer.

First Lieut. Percy L. Jones, from duty at Fort Monroe, Va., to take effect upon the conclusion of the Army and Navy exercises, and will then proceed to Fort Preble, Me., for duty. (May 17, W.D.)

Capt. Ira A. Shimer, asst. surg., upon his relief from duty at Fort Niagara, N.Y., by Capt. Willard F. Truby, asst. surg., will repair to Washington and report in person to the Secretary of War for further orders. (May 17, W.D.)

Col. Joseph B. Girard, asst. surg. gen., is relieved from duty in the Philippines Division, and will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for further orders. (May 17, W.D.)

#### PAY DEPARTMENT.

Capt. William S. Valentine, paymaster, is assigned to duty at Department of California headquarters, with station in San Francisco. (April 28, D. Cal.)

Leave from about June 1 to and including Aug. 12, 1905, is granted Major Seymour Howell, paymaster. (May 13, W.D.)

#### CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

First Lieut. Elliott J. Dent, C.E., is relieved from duty with the 2d Battalion of Engineers, and will report in person to Lieut. Col. Smith S. Leach, C.E., for temporary duty under his immediate orders, with station in Washington, D.C. (May 12, W.D.)

First Lieut. Laurence V. Frazier, C.E., now at Zamboanga, Mindanao, will proceed to Camp Overton, Mindanao, and relieve 1st Lieut. Henry C. Jewett, C.E., from duty in connection with construction of the Iligan-Lake Lanao road, reporting to the Governor of the Moro Province. (March 21, D. Min.)

First Lieut. Ernest D. Peek, C.E., is relieved from duty with the 2d Battalion of Engineers, and will take station at Cincinnati, Ohio, for duty. (May 17, W.D.)

#### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Lawson M. Fuller and Thales L. Ames, O.D., will proceed to Fort Howard, Md., for duty as assistants in connection with the target practice to be held in that district during the week commencing May 15, 1905, so far as the functions of the Ordnance Department are concerned. (May 13, W.D.)

Leave from May 24, 1905, until such time as will enable him to reach San Francisco, in time to sail for Manila, on the transport leaving San Francisco about June 30, 1905, is granted Capt. David M. King, O.D. (May 17, W.D.)

#### SIGNAL CORPS.

Master Signal Electrician Jacob Fetzner, Signal Corps, will proceed from Wilcox, Ariz., to Signal Post, Fort Myer, Va., for duty. (April 24, D. Colo.)

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect at once, is granted Major George O. Squier, Signal Corps, chief signal officer of the department. (April 28, D. Colo.)

First-class Sergt. Alexander E. Whitworth, Signal Corps, Benicia Barracks, Cal., will be sent to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, to relieve 1st Class Sergt. Herbert C. Horsley, Signal Corps, who will be sent to Seattle, Wash., for duty. (May 12, W.D.)

First-class Sergt. Alfred C. Greene, Signal Corps, Seattle, Wash., will be sent to Portland, Ore., for duty in connection with the Signal Corps exhibit at the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition. (May 12, W.D.)

Capt. George C. Burnett, Signal Corps, will proceed to the camp of the militia of New York, near Peekskill, N.Y., in time to arrive about June 2, for the purpose of giving instruction to the 1st and 2d Signal Companies of the State of New York, from June 3 to June 10, 1905. (May 15, At. Div.)

Master Signal Electrician Frank Peters and Sergt. Charles R. Forbes, Signal Corps, will proceed to the camp of the militia of New York, near Peekskill, N.Y., in time to arrive June 3, 1905, for the purpose of assisting in the instruction of the 1st and 2d Signal Companies of the State of New York, from June 3 to June 10, 1905. (May 15, At. Div.)

Capt. Henry W. Stamford, Signal Corps, from duty at Cebu, Cebu, to Manila, relieving 1st Lieut. Gordon Johnston, Signal Corps, who will proceed to Zamboanga, for duty. (April 5, Phil. Div.)

Master Signal Electrician John F. Dillon, Signal Corps, Fort McHenry, Md., will be sent to Fort Moultrie, S.C., via Atlanta, Ga., for duty in connection with the fire-control installation. (May 16, W.D.)

The following promotions in the Signal Corps, made by the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, are announced: To be master signal electrician, subject to future examination: First-class Sergt. Thomas J. Patterson (for special efficiency in connection with the organization and operation of the Alaskan submarine cable service), to date May 16, 1905. To be sergeants: Corp. William H. Downey, Levi D. Hill, Willie S. Hall, John C. Fitch, Samuel H. Cable, George L. Lubbert, Edward W. Pagel, George L. Richter, William F. Moberhak, Ernest Diekoff, and William B. Page, to date May 16, 1905. To be corporals: First-class Privts. Henry E. Knust, Robert Nelson, Noel P. Akers, Lionel Swayze, Charles Lee, Paul K. Swank, Daniel J. Ross, Edwin F. Knapp, Fred A. Cook, Richard Battle, William F. Crook, Richard R. Frye, and John P. Flood, to date May 16, 1905. (May 16, Sig. Office.)

#### CAVALRY.

##### 4TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. Z. STEEVER.

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect about May 11, 1905, is granted 1st Lieut. William A. Austin, squadron adjutant, 4th Cav. (May 3, D. Col.)

##### 5TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. STEDMAN.

Major C. H. Watts, 5th Cav., will proceed at once from Fort Huachuca to Fort Grant, Ariz., to make investiga-

tion of complaint of 1st Class Pvt. George M. McDermott, Signal Corps, U.S.A., as to treatment received by him at that post; also of charges in this case. (May 5, D. Colo.)

Capt. Clarence R. Day, 5th Cav., is relieved from duty at Brees Military Academy, Macon, Mo., to take effect June 10, 1905, and will then join his regiment. (May 15, W.D.)

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about May 10, is granted Capt. S. Field Dallam, 5th Cav., Fort Huachuca, Ariz. (May 5, D. Colo.)

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about May 15, is granted 1st Lieut. Lewis Foerster, 5th Cav., Fort Huachuca, Ariz. (May 5, D. Colo.)

#### 6TH CAVALRY.—COL.

Leave for twenty days, to take effect about June 6, 1905, is granted 2d Lieut. Roy W. Holderness, 6th Cav., Fort Keogh, Mont. (May 12, D.D.)

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect about May 25, 1905, is granted Capt. Robert L. Howze, 6th Cav., Fort Keogh, Mont. (May 12, D.D.)

#### 7TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. MORTON.

Leave for ten days is granted Col. Charles Morton, 7th Cav. (May 17, W.D.)

#### 9TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. S. GODFREY.

Sergt. Charles McD. Carter, Troop A, 9th Cav., will be placed upon the retired list, to take effect upon receipt of this order. (May 17, W.D.)

#### 10TH CAV.—COL. J. A. AUGUR.

Leave for three months, to take effect on or about June 1, 1905, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted 1st Lieut. Granville R. Fortescue, 10th Cav. (May 16, W.D.)

First Lieut. Granville R. Fortescue, 10th Cav., is relieved from duty in the office of the superintendent of public buildings and grounds, in Washington, to take effect on or about Sept. 1, 1905, and will join his regiment. (May 16, W.D.)

#### ARTILLERY CORPS.

##### BRIG. GEN. J. P. STORY, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

Capt. Winfield S. Overton, A.C., will proceed to Washington Barracks, D.C., Army General Hospital, at that post, for observation and treatment. (May 15, W.D.)

First Lieut. Marion B. Wilhoit, A.C., will proceed to Jackson Barracks, La., and will report in arrest to the C.O. of that post. (May 15, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Winslow H. Reeves, A.C., will report in person, May 23, 1905, to Major William C. Rafferty, A.C., president of the examining board at Fort Monroe, Va., for examination for promotion. (May 13, W.D.)

Leave for ten days is granted 1st Lieut. Marion B. Wilhoit, A.C. (May 12, D.E.)

Leave for ten days, to take effect on or about May 14, 1905, is granted Capt. Willoughby Walke, A.C. (May 12, D.E.)

Capt. Lucien G. Berry, A.C., Fort Sheridan, Ill., will proceed to Two Rivers, Wis., to arrange for the use of certain lands north of that place as a site for a target range and camping ground for the 10th Battalion, Field Artillery, for this year's target practices. (May 3, N.D.)

Leave for two months and fifteen days to take effect on or about July 12, 1905, is granted Col. Louis V. Caslare, A.C. (May 16, At. Div.)

So much of Par. 1, S.O. 85, April 13, 1905, W.D., as relates to Capt. (now major) Albert C. Blunt, A.C., is revoked. Major Blunt is relieved from further duty at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., and will proceed to Fort Terry, N.Y., for duty. (May 16, W.D.)

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about Sept. 1, 1905, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Capt. Percy P. Bishop, A.C. (May 17, W.D.)

#### INFANTRY.

##### 1ST INFANTRY.—COL. W. T. DUGGAN.

Leave for two months, to take effect on the completion of small arms target practice of Co. 1, 1st Inf., is granted Capt. LaRoy S. Upton, 1st Inf. (May 15, D.E.)

First Lieut. Gouverneur V. Packer, 1st Inf., is relieved from treatment at the United States Army General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D.C., and will join his proper station. (May 12, W.D.)

The leave granted Capt. Clarence N. Purdy, 1st Inf., is extended one month on surgeon's certificate. (May 3, N.D.)

##### 2D INFANTRY.—COL. F. W. MANSFIELD.

Leave for twenty days, to take effect on or about May 12, 1905, is granted Capt. H. L. Roberts, 2d Inf., Fort Logan, Colo. (May 8, D. Colo.)

The leave granted Lieut. Col. William B. Wheeler, 2d Inf., is extended two months. (May 17, W.D.)

##### 3D INFANTRY.—COL. T. C. WOODBURY.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. William C. Stone, 3d Inf., is extended one month and twenty days. (May 3, D. Col.)

Capt. Charles G. Dwyer, 3d Inf., is detailed to fill a vacancy in the Pay Department, to take effect July 6, 1905, vice Capt. James W. McAndrew, paymaster, who is relieved from duty in that department, to take effect on that date and assigned to the 3d Infantry. Captain McAndrew will join his regiment. Captain Dwyer will proceed to San Francisco and report in person on July 6, 1905, for duty. (May 16, W.D.)

##### 4TH INFANTRY.—COL. P. H. RAY.

Capt. Halstead Dorey, 4th Inf., aide-de-camp, and 2d Lieut. Benjamin D. Foulois, 17th Inf., with a detachment of one of the 17th Infantry, will proceed to the Island of Basilan for the purpose of making a reconnaissance. (March 13, D. Min.)

##### 6TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. DUNCAN.

Chaplain John A. Randolph, 6th Inf., now at Camp Bumpus, Tloban, Leyte, will proceed to Camp Downes, Ormoc, Leyte, for duty. (April 3, D. Visayas.)

The change in the name of 1st Lieut. Howard Gilman Young, 6th Inf., to that of Howard Gilman Davids, by decree of the Court of Common Pleas No. 5, for the county of Philadelphia, Pa., is announced to the Army, and he will hereafter be borne on all rolls and records pertaining to the Army as Howard Gilman Davids. (May 17, W.D.)

##### 7TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. CORNMAN.

First Lieut. George I. Feeter, 7th Inf., is relieved from duty in the Department of Mindanao, and will report to his regimental commander for duty. (March 24, Phil. Div.)

First Lieut. George I. Feeter, 7th Inf., will proceed to Manila, Luzon, for duty. (March 20, D. Min.)

First Lieut. George I. Feeter, 7th Inf., will proceed to Imus, Cavite, for duty with his company. (April 1, D. Luzon.)

##### 9TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. REGAN.

So much of Par. 4, S.O. 104, May 5, 1905, W.D., as directs 2d Lieut. William F. Pearson, 9th Inf., to join his regiment is suspended until further orders. (May 13, W.D.)

##### 12TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. BUBB.

First Sergt. Owen A. Tomlinson, Co. K, 12th Inf., Camp Jossman, Guimaras, being desired for appointment as lieutenant in the Philippines Constabulary, will be discharged from the Army, for the convenience of the government. (March 20, Phil. Div.)

Capt. Frank L. Winn, 12th Inf., aide-de-camp, will make the annual inspections of the military departments of colleges and universities situated in this division as follows: University of California, Berkeley, May 8; Mount Tamalpais Military Academy, San Rafael, Cal., May 10; St. Matthews Military School, San Mateo, Cal., May 11; Nevada State University, Reno, May 12, returning to station on completion of each of the foregoing inspections; State Agricultural College, Corvallis, Ore., May 19; Gonzaga College, Spokane, Wash., May 22; Washington Agricultural College, Pullman, May 23; University of Ida-

ho, Moscow, May 24, and return to station. (May 1, Pac. Div.)

##### 14TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. P. JOCELYN.

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Clarence K. LaMotte, 14th Inf. (May 3, D. Col.)

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. Roy C. Kirlan, 14th Inf. (May 3, D. Col.)

##### 15TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. C. WARD.

Leave for three months, to take effect about June 10, 1905, is granted 1st Lieut. Wilbur A. McDaniel, 15th Inf., Presidio of Monterey, Cal. (May 6, Pac. Div.)

##### 16TH INFANTRY.—COL. B. D. PRICE.

Cook George W. Miller, Co. F, 16th Inf., upon his own application will be placed upon the retired list. (May 16, W.D.)

##### 18TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. B. HALL.

Chief Musician Theodore A. Wurm, 18th Inf., upon his own application will be placed upon the retired list. (May 12, W.D.)

##### 19TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. F. HUSTON.

Lieut. Col. William W. Witherspoon, 14th Inf., is transferred to the 19th Inf. (May 15, W.D.)

##### 22D INFANTRY.—COL. H. WYGANT.

The resignation by Capt. Joseph L. Donovan, 22d Inf., of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted by the President, to take effect June 30, 1905. (May 2, W.D.)

##### 26TH INFANTRY.—COL. G. LeR. BROWN.

Leave for two months, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted 2d Lieut. Thorne Strayer, 26th Inf. (May 10, D.T.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about May 23, is granted 2d Lieut. Albert T. Rich, 26th Inf. (May 10, D.T.)

##### 27TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. R. WHITALL.

Capt. Robert M. Brambila, 27th Inf., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Nevada State University, Reno, Nev. (May 17, W.D.)

##### 28TH INFANTRY.—COL. O. J. SWEET.

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect May 14, 1905, is granted Capt. Alfred W. Bjornstad, 28th Inf., Fort Snelling. (May 9, D.D.)

Capt. George J. Holden, 28th Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Pay Department. Captain Holden will repair to Washington and report in person to the Paymaster General of the Army for duty in the office of the post paymaster. (May 13, W.D.)

##### 29TH INFANTRY.—COL. B. C. LOCKWOOD.

Lieut. Col. C. W. Mason, 29th Inf., will proceed from Fort Douglas to Fort DuChesne, Utah, for temporary duty at the latter post. (May 5, D. Colo.)

PORTO RICO REGIMENT.—LIEUT. COL. C. J. CRANE.

Leave for three months, to take effect at such time as his services can be spared, is granted Capt. Orval P. Townshend, Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry. (May 17, At. Div.)

#### PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Second Lieut. Archie W. Barry, Philippine Scouts, will proceed to Polo, Bulacan, for duty with his company. (March 27, D. Luzon.)

The extension of leave granted 2d Lieut. Harry H. Simons, Philippine Scouts, is further extended twelve days. (May 12, W.D.)

So much of Par. 1, S.O. 48, Feb. 28, 1905, W.D., as directs Capt. William S. Mages, Philippine Scouts, to join his proper company in the Philippine Islands is suspended until further orders. (May 13, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Edward L. Baker, jr., Philippine Scouts, (14th Co.), will proceed to Camp Bantayan, Albay, for duty with his company. (March 24, D. Luzon.)

Major Lorrain T. Richardson, Philippine Scouts, will proceed to Sapacan, Mindanao, for duty with the 4th Battalion, Philippine Scouts. (March 18, D. Min.)

Second Lieut. Walter G. Cooper, Philippine Scouts, will proceed to Sapacan, Mindanao, for duty with his company on April 1. (March 18, D. Min.)

Capt. Harry S. Howland, Rhinelanders Waldo and William S. Neely, Philippine Scouts, will proceed to join the companies to which they are assigned, when the following officers will join their proper stations: 1st Lieut. W. Harper, 17th Inf.; 2d Lieuts. H. S. Adams and C. A. Thuis, 23d Inf.; 2d Lieuts. M. Russell and M. B. Garber, 23d Inf. (March 18, D. Min.)

First Lieut. Roscoe Treadwell, Philippine Scouts, is detailed as Q.M. and C.S. at Binan, Laguna, relieving 2d Lieut. Adolph K. Berners, Philippine Scouts. (March 23, D. Luzon.)

Second Lieut. Edward Bennett, Philippine Scouts, now at Montabon, Rizal, is appointed Q.M. and C.S. at Samal, Bataan, and will proceed to the latter place and make the necessary arrangements for the quartering of detachments of the 23d Co., Philippine Scouts, at Samal and Dinalupjan, Bataan. (March 23, D. Luzon.)

#### BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Douglas, Utah, May 9, 1905, for the examination of enlisted men of the 12th and 22d Field Batteries for qualification as gunners. Detail of the board: First Lieut. George R. Greene, 2d Lieut. Lesley J. McNair, 2d Lieut. George R. Allin, Art. Corps. (May 8, D. Colo.)

A board of medical officers is appointed to meet at the Division Hospital, Manila, May 1, 1905, for the preliminary examination of such candidates for admission to the Medical Corps of the Army. Detail for the board: Major W. Fitzhugh Carter, surg.; Major Frank R. Keefer, surg.; Capt. Weston P. Chamberlain, asst. surg. (April 5, Phil. Div.)

A board of officers of the Corps of Engineers, to consist of Lieut. Col. William H. Bixby, Major Lansing H. Beach, Major David DuB. Ballard, Gen. Staff, will assemble at Detroit, Mich., upon the call of the senior member of the board, to inquire into the effect of wave action as injuriously affecting the harbors at Ludington, Mich., and Manitowoc, Two Rivers, Racine, Kenosha, and Sheboygan, Wis., plan of improvement it is desirable to adopt to overcome such wave action. (May 13, W.D.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Monroe, Va., for the examination of officers for promotion. Detail for the board: Major William C. Rafferty, A.C.; Capt. Henry C. Davis, A.C.; Capt. Johnson Hagood, A.C.; Capt. Willard F. Truby, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. Chandler P. Robbins, asst. surg.; and 1st Lieut. Frederick W. Stopford, A.C., recorder. (May 13, W.D.)

A board of medical officers to consist of Major Charles F. Mason, surg., 1st Lieut. Thomas L. Rhoads, asst. surg., 1st Lieut. George M. Ekwurzel, asst. surg., is appointed to meet at West Point, N.Y., on June 1, 1905, for the physical examination of the cadets of the graduating class at the United States Military Academy and such other cadets and such candidates for admission to the academy as may be ordered to appear before it. (May 13, W.D.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Parang, Mindanao, March 27, 1905, for the purpose of definitely laying out the lines of the post (such as roads, walks, etc.), and locating each building it is proposed to construct thereat. Detail: Lieut. Col. Charles L. Hodges, 23d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Edgar S. Stayer, 23d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Gerrit Van S. Quackenbush, 23d Inf. (March 20, D. Mindanao.)

A board of officers, to consist of Major Granger Adams, A.C., Major Samuel E. Allen, A.C., is appointed for the examination of gunners of field artillery in this division. The board will meet at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., May 10, 1905, and will then proceed, in the order named, to Fort Snelling, Minn., Sheridan, Ill., Leavenworth, Kan., Riley, Kan., for examination of the batteries at those posts. (May 1, N.D.)



## RETIRED OFFICERS.

Leave for four days, to take effect on or about May 31, 1905, is granted Major John C. White, retired, recruiting officer. (May 16, W.D.)

## GENERAL COURTS-MARTIAL.

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Fort Snelling, Minn., May 2, 1905, for the trial of such persons as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the court: Lieut. Col. James N. Allison, deputy commissary general; Major Euclid B. Frick, M.D.; Capt. Thomas Ridgway, A.C.; Capt. Oscar I. Straub, A.C.; Capt. John J. O'Connell, 28th Inf.; Capt. William J. Lutz, 28th Inf.; Capt. John C. McArthur, 28th Inf.; Capt. George J. Holden, 28th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Nathan J. Shelton, A.C.; 1st Lieut. Frank B. Edwards, 4th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Joseph F. Barnes, A.C.; 2d Lieut. Charles G. Mortimer, A.C.; 2d Lieut. Frederic H. Smith, A.C.; 1st Lieut. Allen J. Greer, 28th Inf., judge advocate. (May 11, D.D.)

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Fort Washington, Md., May 15, 1905. Detail: Lieut. Col. Joseph M. Calif, Major David Price, Capt. Edward H. Catlin, Capt. William F. Hase, Capt. William R. Doores, 1st Lieut. John Storck, 1st Lieut. Robert M. Ellicott, 1st Lieut. Charles L. Fisher, 2d Lieut. Beverly F. Browne, 2d Lieut. Earl Biscoe, A.C., judge advocate. (May 12, D.E.)

## ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

Assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are announced as follows:

Major Levi Hunt, 13th Cav., promoted to Lieut. Col., rank, April 7, 1905, assigned to 3d Cav.  
Major Cunliffe H. Murray, 4th Cav., promoted to Lieut. Col., rank, April 8, 1905, assigned to 15th Cav.  
Major Charles A. Varnum, 9th Cav., promoted to Lieut. Col., rank, April 10, 1905, assigned to 4th Cav.  
Capt. Elton F. Wilcox, 6th Cav., promoted to major, rank, April 7, 1905, assigned to 4th Cav.  
1st Lieut. George Williams, 8th Cav., promoted to captain, rank, April 7, 1905, assigned to 6th Cav.  
2d Lieut. Edward C. Wells, 10th Cav., promoted to 1st Lieut., rank, April 7, 1905, assigned to 8th Cav.  
Lieutenant Colonels Hunt, Murray and Varnum and Captain Williams will join the regiments to which they are assigned. Lieutenant Wells will join the squadron of his regiment at Fort Sill, Oklahoma Territory, and proceed with it to the Philippine Islands. Captain Williams and Lieutenant Wells will be assigned to troops by their respective regimental commanders. (May 16, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. Calvin D. Cowles, 4th Inf., promoted to colonel, rank, April 11, 1905, assigned to 5th Inf.  
Lieut. Col. George P. Borden, 5th Inf., promoted to colonel, rank, April 14, 1905, assigned to 24th Inf.  
Major James A. Irons, 16th Inf., promoted to Lieut. Col., rank, April 9, 1905, assigned to 14th Inf.  
Capt. William F. Blauvelt, captain, unassigned, promoted to major, rank, April 9, 1905, assigned to 16th Inf.  
1st Lieut. Benjamin H. Watkins, 25th Inf., promoted to captain, rank, Feb. 11, 1905, assigned to 13th Inf.  
1st Lieut. Robert M. Brambila, 14th Inf., promoted to captain, rank, Feb. 18, 1905, assigned to 27th Inf.  
1st Lieut. Harry F. Dalton, 6th Inf., promoted to captain, rank, April 11, 1905, assigned to 16th Inf.  
1st Lieut. Edward K. Masse, 7th Inf., promoted to 1st Lieut., rank, Jan. 15, 1905, assigned to 22d Inf.  
2d Lieut. Joseph A. Marmon, 4th Inf., promoted to 1st Lieut., rank, Feb. 3, 1905, assigned to 25th Inf.  
2d Lieut. Joseph A. Higgins, 30th Inf., promoted to 1st Lieut., rank, Feb. 11, 1905, assigned to 25th Inf.  
2d Lieut. Rinaldo R. Wood, 5th Inf., promoted to 1st Lieut., rank, Feb. 18, 1905, assigned to 14th Inf.  
2d Lieut. Leonard H. Cook, 15th Inf., promoted to 1st Lieut., rank, April 11, 1905, assigned to 6th Inf.

Colonel Cowles and 1st Lieut. Marmon will join the regiments to which they are assigned upon their arrival in the United States. Colonel Borden, Lieutenant Colonel Irons, Major Blauvelt, Captain Brambila, and 1st Lieutenants Wood and Cook will join the regiments to which they are assigned. Company officers will be assigned to companies by their respective regimental commanders. (May 16, W.D.)

## VARIOUS ITEMS.

The 91st Co., Coast Art., from Fort Morgan, Ala., the 4th Co., Coast Art., with all its officers and eighty-two enlisted men, will proceed to Fort Barrancas, Fla., for its annual target practice and will return to its station at Jackson Barracks, La., upon completion of same. Capt. Charles J. Bailey, A.C., commanding Artillery District of New Orleans, will proceed with the 4th Co. to Fort Barrancas, Fla. (May 10, D.T.)

Par. 12, S.O. 108, May 10, 1905, W.D., is amended to read as follows: The following named officers are relieved from duty at the Army War College in Washington, D.C., to take effect May 31, 1905, and will then proceed to join their proper stations: Major Charles G. Morton, 6th Inf.; Capt. Louis C. Scherer, 4th Cav.; Capt. Ralph H. Van Deman, 21st Inf.; Capt. John C. Gilmore, jr., A.C. (May 2, W.D.)

The following assignments to duty of officers of the Philippine Scouts are ordered: Second Lieut. Patrick McNally, to the 13th Co., at Alaminos, Laguna; 2d Lieut. Thomas F. Moran, to the 42d Co., at Ligao, Albay; 2d Lieut. John McBride, to the 10th Co., at Candelaria, Tayabas. (March 23, D. Luzon.)

The following named officers are assigned to the companies named below: Second Lieut. William J. Browne, to the 31st Co. at Atimonan, Tayabas; 2d Lieut. Michael O'Keefe, to the 28th Co., at Camp Bantayan, Albay; 2d Lieut. Taylor A. Nichols, to the 27th Co., at Santa Mesa, Manila. (March 23, D. Luzon.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Charles W. Fyfe, having been tried by G.C.M. at Camp McGrath, Batangas, P.I., and found not guilty of allowing through neglect a quartermaster's safe and its contents to be stolen, absence without authority from the quartermaster's office, failing to report the loss of a quartermaster's safe and its contents, and drunkenness on duty, was "acquitted." The acquittal is approved. Post Q.M. Sergeant Fyfe will be released from arrest. (March 23, D. Luzon.)

## U.S. ARMY TRANSPORTS IN COMMISSION.

BUFORD—Arrived at Manila May 5 with 19th Infantry.  
BURNSIDE—Sailed from Tacoma May 1, for Alaska.  
DIX—Sailed from Manila May 8 for Seattle.  
INGALLS—At Manila, P.I.  
JISCUM—At Manila, P.I.  
LOGAN—Arrived at Manila.  
SEWARD—At Manila, P.I.  
SHERIDAN—Arrived at San Francisco April 28. To sail for Manila May 31 with 16th Infantry and the 1st Squadron of 7th Cavalry.  
SHERMAN—Sailed from San Francisco May 2 for Manila with 9th Infantry and 2d Squadron of 7th Cavalry.  
SUMNER—At New York.  
THOMAS—Arrived at Manila May 2.  
WRIGHT—At Manila, P.I.

## FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kan., May 15, 1905.

Major D. E. McCarthy left Monday night to visit relatives in Evansville, Ind., and Albany, N.Y. He expects to sail for Manila May 30. Gen. J. Franklin Bell and Capt. M. F. Davis, 10th Cav., went to Excelsior Springs, Mo., Monday morning.

The members of the polo team are arranging for a drag hunt and polo game, Saturday, May 20. The Kansas City Polo Club will be the guests of the occasion.

Mrs. E. R. Stuart, and her sister, Miss Jervy, left Tuesday to visit relatives in Charleston, S.C. Bishop Millsbaugh, of the Episcopal Church of Topeka, who was the guest of Major and Mrs. Barth, left for his home

Monday. Capt. Henry LaT. Cavanaugh has returned to his home in Fort Robinson, Neb., after a visit of a few days with friends in the garrison and city. Mrs. Hornbrook, wife of Capt. James J. Hornbrook, 5th Cav., will arrive in a short time from Manila, to be the guest of her sister, Mrs. Pendleton.

Gen. and Mrs. J. Franklin Bell were the host and hostess of an elegantly appointed dinner at their home on Scott avenue, Thursday evening. The guests included Col. C. B. Hall, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. William Paulding, Major and Mrs. G. S. Young, all 18th Inf.; Gen. and Mrs. H. B. Freeman, and Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Caldwell and Mrs. Taylor, of the city.

Mrs. R. W. Claughry, of the Federal prison, returned this week from a two months' stay with her daughter, in San Francisco.

Mrs. Milton Davis entertained a large number of guests Saturday afternoon, five hundred being the game enjoyed. Mrs. J. B. Henry, of the Presidio, arrived Monday to be the guest of her parents, Major and Mrs. R. W. McClaughry.

Mrs. Ely, wife of Capt. H. E. Ely, 26th Inf., is the guest of friends in Iowa City, Iowa. Capt. H. C. Schumm, Art. Corps, is in Rock Island, Ill., on a short leave. Lieut. Douglas Potts, 18th Inf., left Monday for Fort Riley.

Capt. R. O. Rickard, of the Signal Corps, has returned after an absence of two months. Mrs. Lane Howell, who lately returned from the Philippines, has joined her husband, Major Howell, 18th Inf. Mrs. Ada Tyler is expected in a short time from St. Louis, Mo., to be the guest of Major and Mrs. D. L. Howell. Gen. W. H. Beck, retired, and wife are visiting their son, Lieut. P. W. Beck, 5th Art. Corps, at Fort Leavenworth. Mrs. W. A. Nichols, wife of Major Nichols, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. J. E. Normoyle. Lieut. Julian L. Schley, C.E., will leave in a few days, to be absent about six weeks.

The Fort Leavenworth baseball team played at Atchison Sunday.

Miss Gretchen Schumm, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Schumm, was the guest of Miss Olive Van Tuij, of the city, Friday night, for the party given for the younger high school children at Turner hall. James Erwin also attended the party. Mrs. Morris, and Mr. Howard Morris, of Milwaukee, Wis., and Mr. and Mrs. Stickney, of St. Paul, Minn., will be the guests of Gen. and Mrs. H. B. Freeman during the week.

John Drew was the guest of honor, Thursday, at a dinner given by several officers of the post.

Capt. R. H. C. Kelton sang the offertory at the Congregational Church in the city Sunday morning, and Chaplain J. T. Axlin, 18th Inf., conducted the services. Lieut. A. L. Conger was the organist at the Cathedral for the Sunday service.

Those who attended the children's hop at Pope hall Saturday evening from the city were: Helen Kelly, of Las Vegas; Orlin Van Tuij, Meredith and Ellis Thomas, Katherine King, and Robert Garrett, Robert Perry Stuart Brewster, John Franks, James Daniels, and Leslie Shaw.

Col. Cecil Clay, of the department of justice, and W. S. Earnes, architect of the Federal prison, are the guests of Major R. W. McClaughry for a day; they will go to Portland, Ore., from here, Colonel Clay being one of the directors of the Lewis and Clark Exposition.

Lieut. C. S. Haigt was the guest of friends in St. Joseph, Mo., Saturday. Lieut. C. C. Farmer was in Kansas City Saturday. Miss Hughes, of Omaha, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Arrasmith. Lieut. William E. Gilmore, of Columbus Barracks, is a guest at the post, having arrived there Sunday with recruits. He was accompanied by Lieut. William F. Pearson, 11th Inf.

An elaborate program for Decoration Day is being prepared. Special trains will run from all important points in the State. It is understood that about two hundred persons will come here on that date from Topeka. Various lodges and orders will be represented.

## FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., May 16, 1905.

Troop G returned from Madison Square Garden fresh and hearty. The men are all in the prime of condition, and enjoyed their trip to the highest degree. In a telegram to the Free Press, Major W. A. Turpin, recording secretary of the Military Athletic League and manager of the arena, said: "The 15th Cavalry are doing the best work of this tournament that has ever been seen in New York, and are to be complimented on the good behavior of their men without exception."

During the absence of Col. William M. Wallace, C.O., at New York city and Washington, D.C., Lieut. Col. Alex. Rodgers, 15th Cav., is in command. Mrs. Alex. Rodgers was visiting in New York city for a few days the past week.

Capt. and Mrs. Francis C. Marshall, who have been the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Kenzie W. Walker for the past week, on Thursday morning returned to West Point, where Captain Marshall is on duty at the Academy as military instructor.

Louis F. Chamberlain and Harold M. Howe, two former members of the Norwich University, at Northfield, Vt., who have been designated for examination for appointments in the Marine Corps, were excellent cadet soldiers, and they will no doubt make good officers.

The first squadron completed their target practice Saturday, and to-day will begin collective firing. The scores this year will be far above those of 1904.

A committee of the Odd Fellows who are in session in Burlington this week waited upon Lieut. Col. Alex. Rodgers Wednesday, and he informed them that the post would entertain the Odd Fellows Wednesday. A squadron drill will take place, a set of quarters will be opened for inspection, and Troop G is expected to give an exhibition drill.

Mrs. Alex. Rodgers was visiting in New York city for a few days the past week.

In Troop C, the organization which Lieutenant Dean commands, much regret is felt over his promotion to captain, as the men fear that Lieutenant Dean will be ordered from the troop and post. When Lieutenant Dean joined Troop C, as troop commander, the troop was in very poor shape, but by unceasing and hard work he has put it to a standard now which cannot be outrivaled by any other troops in the garrison. Lieutenant Dean will do everything possible to effect a transfer with Capt. Frank Parker, 15th Cav., at present military attaché at Caracas, S.A.

Mrs. Teresa Dean, mother of 1st Lieut. Warren Dean, 15th Cav., who has been at this garrison visiting with her son, last Sunday evening returned to New York city.

Capt. T. B. Lamoreux, constructing quartermaster, the new falling hard and energetic worker for the comforts of this garrison, has been successful after much hard work in securing an appropriation to have 150 acres of woodland cleared and grubbed for the enlargement of the present drill ground.

The officers and ladies of the garrison enjoyed a hop at the gym on Saturday evening. The 15th Cavalry orchestra furnished the music for the occasion, and the evening was enjoyably spent. Social events at the garrison have been very quiet the past week.

The elite of the city of Burlington have under preparation the arrangements for the presentation of the comic opera, "The Mikado." Lieutenant Pickel is to be the strong man in the cast, the Mikado of Japan, and Mrs. Pickel will personate Peep-Bo. Speaking of their qualifications for their positions in the cast, the Free Press says: "Lieut. and Mrs. Pickel belong to the 15th U.S. Cavalry, and are among the most popular and talented members of the garrison at Fort Ethan Allen. Lieutenant Pickel has unusual abilities as a comedian, and his fine physique is admirably suited to the role of Mikado."

Mrs. Pickel is gifted with a sweet voice and will make a dainty Peep-Bo."

Lieut. and Mrs. W. W. Whitside have as their guest the lieutenant's sister, Miss Whitside, of Washington, D.C. Miss Lindsey, sister of Capt. Julian R. Lindsey, 15th Cav., is at the garrison the guest of her brother.

Chaplain W. W. Brander's mother and sister, Mrs. Brander and Miss Elizabeth Brander, who have been spending the winter at their home in Richmond, Va., have arrived at the garrison to be the guest of their son and brother this summer.

In one of the hottest baseball contests that this garrison has seen for some time the Conklins (23d Battery team) were defeated in a twelve inning contest by the Juniors of the University of Vermont at the garrison on Tuesday afternoon. Up to the eleventh inning the honors were evenly divided, the score being 4 to 4, but in the twelfth inning the Juniors got six runs, winning the game. The post baseball team defeated the St. Michael's College nine on the post gridiron on Wednesday afternoon in a very one-sided contest. The score was 23 to 3. Batteries for the post were Lewis and Plummer. Sergeant Gintley, 23d Battery, F.A., umpired the game which had for features three home runs by Corporal Jenks, Troop D, Private Kenney, Troop A, and Cook John Mitchell, Troop C. In a loosely played baseball contest on Thursday afternoon Troop M lost to Troop L, score 25 to 19. The game was more amusing than scientific. In the third inning Sergt. George Stephenson, Troop L, was retired by a sprained ankle. In a very lively baseball contest against a very strong team May 14 at this garrison, the Conklins defeated a team composed of the best of material of the 15th Cavalry. The game resulted in a score of 3 to 2. The members of Troop C, 15th Cavalry, have organized a baseball team as follows: Drainville, c.; Doherty, p.; Kenney, 1b.; Mitchell, 2b.; Kelleher, s.s.; Garvin, 3b.; Gillison, c.f.; McCutcheon, 1f.; left field yet to be filled. Troop I defeated Troop K in a free-for-all baseball contest on Saturday morning, score 19 to 18. Batteries, Upton, Sherburn, and Charlie, Troop I; Martin and Slattery, Troop K. Troop L and Troop K met in a one-sided contest yesterday morning. Score 23 to 3, favor Troop K.

Another correspondent says:

The post exchange here is surely one of the most complete in the Army. First Lieut. Christian Bland, squadron adjutant, 15th Cav., and Color Sergt. Bert Garver, have spared neither efforts nor energy to make the business a marked success and increase the dividends to the troops. In addition to salemorens for groceries and miscellaneous articles, there is a barber shop, a dental parlor, a post-office, a library, a schoolroom, a gymnasium, and a bowling alley. To these will be added in a few days, for the summer months, a refreshment parlor. The service is courteous and attentive and consideration of the garrison is shown in every detail. The enlisted men are delighted with the management, and are patronizing it more each month.

Second Lieut. Clifton R. Norton has just returned from a seven-day leave, during which he visited the military tournament at Madison Square Garden. He also made a short stop at West Point, where he attended one of the weekly hops. Miss Grace Russell, of this post, was also a guest of the Point about this time.

Mrs. A. V. Ridley returned from New York city with her son, 1st Lieut. Samuel Van Leer, and will spend the summer in the post as their guest.

Chaplain Brander entertained at his quarters, May 15, Capt. and Mrs. Kenzie W. Walker and Mrs. Whitman, mother and guest of Mrs. Walker. On Tuesday evening he had with him, as guests, Major and Mrs. Joseph T. Clark and Miss Loughborough.

Capt. Michael M. McNamee, 15th Cav., is expected to return to the regiment about June 1 from general recruiting service and take command of Troop I.

Capt. William T. Johnston went directly to Fort Preble, Me., from New York city, where he was commanding Troop G at the tournament. Upon his arrival at Fort Preble he will assume the duties of judge advocate of a general court convened there.

## FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., May 16, 1905.

Mrs. Montgomery and Mrs. Channing Smith, mother and sister of Mrs. A. D. Raymond, are the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Raymond. Mrs. Hill, of the Navy, has returned to the Chamberlin for several weeks.

The last meeting of the post ladies' card club was held at Mrs. J. B. Kimberly's on Tuesday afternoon, Mrs. Lundeen won a beautiful Japanese kimono, and Mrs. Embick the second prize, a large rubber plant, while Mrs. George Adams captured the guest's prize.

Miss Florence Stewart, daughter of Col. William F. Stewart, A.C., is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. J. H. Gifford at the Soldiers' Home. Miss Marion Newcomb entertained at lunch at the Chamberlin for Miss Florence Stewart, Miss Julia Walke and Miss Hilda Booker. Mrs. Wilcox, sister of Mrs. Gray, with her little daughter, Dorothy, is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Quinn Gray.

Capt. Warren P. Newcomb, Mrs. Newcomb and Miss Newcomb left May 10, for their former station, Fort Sheridan. Mrs. H. L. Hopkins, wife of Lieutenant Hopkins, returned Wednesday, after a two weeks' shopping visit to New York. Mrs. George Adams left Wednesday night for Washington to spend a few days.

The Japanese Minister Takahira was at the Chamberlin the greater part of the past week. Mrs. and Miss Kilbourne, mother and sister of Lieut. C. E. Kilbourne, are at the Sherwood Inn for the next few months. Mrs. Ogden Rafferty, wife of Major Rafferty, is visiting friends in Washington. Miss Anne Gifford, daughter of Capt. J. H. Gifford, returned home Monday night after a month's visit to South Carolina. Miss Weston returned to Washington after a two weeks' visit to Capt. and Mrs. Henry C. Davis.

Mrs. Hamilton, wife of Captain Hamilton, entertained at cards Wednesday afternoon; seven-handed euchre was played and the prizes were awarded to Mrs. C. C. Hearn and Mrs. G. O. Hubbard.

Mrs. Robley D. Evans, wife of Admiral Evans, is at the Chamberlin for a few weeks. Mrs. Marsh is occupying the Evans cottage.

Mrs. G. O. Hubbard entertained delightfully at cards Thursday afternoon. Prizes were won by Miss Eleanor Arminger, of Baltimore; Mrs. Chappelle, Miss Sullivan, and Mrs. Hand. This was one of the largest parties of the season and point euchre was played. Among those present were: Mesdames William Chamberlaine, Andrew Hero, Jr., R. K. Cravens, H. C. Davis, Johnson Hagood, Lundeen, F. W. Stopford, C. C. Carson, Edward Powers, Pence, Greig, Johnson, Scarborough, Dutton, Avery, J. B. Kimberly, Greenough, C. C. Hearn, Ruggles, A. D. Raymond, Montgomery, Newton, Grant, Barnes, Lloyd, Pierce, G. N. Whistler, R. C. Marshall, Jr., Hughes, Lanier Cravens, Wheeler, I. N. Lewis, Channing Smith, Matthews, Hopkins, Embick, Hill, Brown, Kilbourne, Waldron; Misses Hilda Booker, Cummins, Powers, Kilbourne, Small, Florence Stewart and Julia Walke.

Mrs. C. C. Hearn gave a very attractive card party Friday afternoon. Prizes were won by Mrs. R. C. Marshall and Mrs. Daniel Hand. Friday evening Mrs. Raymond entertained at cards for Mrs. Montgomery, Mrs. Channing Smith, and Miss Beckwith. Point euchre was played and were won by Mrs. R. K. Cravens, Mrs. R. C. Marshall, Mrs. G. O. Hubbard, Mrs. J. B. Kimberly, Mr. Hopkins, Lieutenants Howard and Hill.

Rear Admiral and Miss Milligan, of the Navy, are at the Chamberlin for a short stay. Mrs. Kite, wife of Surg. I. W. Kite, of the Navy, is at the Chamberlin for two weeks. Mrs. Garland N. Whistler, wife of Major Whistler, left Monday night for Fort Wadsworth, N.Y. Mrs. Beckham



wife of Lieut. D. Y. Beckham, and Miss June Smart, of Savannah, Ga., will be at the Sherwood Inn until after the exercises.

Miss Armlinger and Miss Eleanor Armlinger entertained at cards Monday afternoon. The first prize, a beautiful vase, was won by Mrs. Johnson Hagood; the lone-hand prize, a Dresden sachet coat hanger, by Mrs. Bonzano, and the consolation, a silk work bag, by Mrs. John Gifford.

Miss Nellie Greig is the guest of Captain and Mrs. Chamberlaine. Mrs. Hinkle, wife of Lieut. F. M. Hinkle, is at the Sherwood for a month.

The first battleship squadron of the North Atlantic Fleet, under command of Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, U.S.N., sailed out to the range Monday morning for target practice; they are expected back in the Roads Friday.

A very attractive little tea was given on board the U.S.S. Kentucky Sunday afternoon by Midshipman Virgil Baker. Lieutenant and Mrs. Beckham chaperoned. Present were Miss Julia Walke, Miss Hilda Booker, Miss Jane Smart, and Miss Florence Stewart. Dr. Hobson was the host of a very charming dinner given at the Chamberlin Sunday evening. Covers were laid for fourteen: Lieutenant and Mrs. Hubbard, Lieutenant and Mrs. Marshall, Lieutenant and Mrs. Beckham, Miss Jane Smart, Miss Walke, Miss Booker, Captain Bishop, Mr. Massie, Mr. Baker, and Lieut. James Totten.

Miss Ruth Cummins, who has been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. C. P. Townsley, will be at the Sherwood with Mrs. and Miss Kilbourne until after the exercises. Mrs. Godfrey Ordway is also at the Sherwood for the same time.

Much interest is manifested over the coming baseball game between the officers of the post and the officers of the North Atlantic Fleet, which is scheduled for the 27th of May. There is a great deal of friendly rivalry and both teams are practicing energetically. On Saturday last the post officers played the student officers, the former beating, the score being 12 to 9. The post officers' team is: Marshall, c.; Stopford, p.; Crane, s.s.; Powers, lb.; Totten, 2b.; Embick, 3b.; Jones, l.f.; Bishop, c.f.; Rafferty, r.f. The student officers' team: Newton, c.; Ross, p.; Wood, s.s.; Battle, lb.; Woods, 2b.; Barnes, 3b.; Fuger, c.f.; Hubbard, l.f.; Greig, r.f.

Mrs. Taylor, sister of Mrs. Embick, with her two children, is the guest of Captain and Mrs. Embick. Capt. Willoughby Walke, A.C., is in Norfolk, and is expected to visit the post.

Several hundred men from the ships anchored off Old Point witnessed the game of baseball Sunday afternoon, between the teams from the battleships Maine and Missouri. The Missouri team won by a score of 9 to 3.

Saturday evening the navy tug brought quite a crowd to Old Point, who participated in the usual Saturday evening hop at the Chamberlin. Among those who came were: Dr. and Mrs. Mahan, Mrs. Laird, Mrs. Emerson, Dr. and Mrs. Persons, Paymr. and Mrs. O'Leary, Constr. and Mrs. Stocker, Dr. and Mrs. Wentworth, Paymr. and Mrs. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, of Erie, Pa.; Capt. and Mrs. Kinkaid, Capt. and Mrs. Clinton K. Curtis, Dr. and Mrs. Cole, Misses Willits, Susie, Pauline, and Julia Persons, Helen Kinkaid, Carrie Phillips, Amy Wentworth, Katherine Emerson; Paymaster Auld and Lieutenant Waltrous.

Surg. and Mrs. Kite gave a charming dinner on board the U.S.S. Kearsarge Sunday evening. Those present were Constr. and Mrs. Stocker, Miss Pauline Persons, Miss Carrie Phillips and the officers of the mess.

Lieut. Douglas Potts, 18th Inf., son of Col. Ramsay D. Potts, arrived at the post Tuesday afternoon to be, for several weeks, the guest of Col. and Mrs. Potts.

#### FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kan., May 15, 1905.

Col. E. S. Godfrey, 9th Cav., was in Leavenworth, Kan., for a couple of days on the first of the week, attending the annual meeting of the Kansas Commandery, M.O.L.L. U.S. He was elected and installed as its commander. Major E. Swift, 12th Cav., was elected recorder, and Brig. Gen. Henry Jackson, U.S.A., retired, was elected treasurer. Lieut. Col. James Parker, Cavalry, unassigned, was in command of the post during Colonel Godfrey's absence.

Lieut. and Mrs. Charles C. Billingslea, Med. Dept., with their child, left last week for Westminster, on a leave for two months, which the family will enjoy at different Eastern points.

Polo is proving a very attractive game for many of the officers and all indications point to a strong post team, as well as a second team. To increase the interest and promote team practice, the active players have been divided into four teams. Captain Miller, Lieutenants Winfree and Buchanan, and Mr. Read (son of Captain Read), constitute the 9th Cavalry team; Captain Short, Lieutenants Cushman, Amos and Laurson represent the 11th Cavalry; Captains Brooks and Lassiter, Lieutenants Hennessy and Glassford the Artillery; while Colonel Parker, Captain Cameron, Veterinary Gould and Lieutenant Danford compose an extra team. The teams select their own captains and alternate in opposing each other, by periods, on practice days. Extra players are always given ample opportunity to get into the game. On Saturday afternoon there was some very lively work on the practice field at the park, three warm periods being played.

The 11th Cavalry squadron will complete its season of target practice to-day or to-morrow, and the 9th Cavalry squadron will take its place on the range. Inclement weather of late has greatly interfered with the shooting.

The 19th Field Battery has gone into camp in the rear of its barracks while they undergo a complete overhauling. The Quartermaster's Department will carry out considerable repairing this summer.

Plans are being prepared for the erection of a squadron blacksmith shop and bldgs will be advertised for at once. The building will be a one-story structure of stone, 55 by 25 feet, and will be thoroughly equipped.

Generals Chaffee and Humphrey arrived Friday evening by special car. A salute was fired by the 25th Battery, and the party was met by Col. E. S. Godfrey, 9th Cav., the post commandant, and his staff. On that evening a reception was given for the distinguished visitors by Capt. and Mrs. George F. Hamilton. (Mrs. Hamilton is a daughter of General Chaffee.) On Saturday morning, after inspection of the post, Col. and Mrs. Godfrey received for the party, after which they went East on the afternoon train.

Capt. Walter C. Short, 13th Cav., expects to leave soon to purchase thirty untrained colts, of excellent stock, for use in the officers' school of equitation. Such animals would have been purchased last year, but the contractor raised his price and the Government refused to stand for it.

Capt. M. S. Murray, Sub. Dept., is working upon a proposition in the cooking line that should prove eminently practical and, if the results he expects are realized, he will recommend the adoption of the scheme to the commissary general of the Army. The idea is a simple one, and is based upon the non-conducting qualities, as far as heat and cold are concerned, of certain articles. Hay, for instance, happens to be one of the best non-conductors of heat or cold, and the idea is that after food has once been heated thoroughly the utensil that contains it may be packed about with hay, in a wooden box, and within a couple of hours your stew will be done to the queen's taste without further heating. Captain Murray has cooked eatables in this manner in quantities sufficient for a mess of eighteen or twenty men. He has found that crocks retain heat much longer than tins. He will experiment with food in sufficient quantities for a troop of a battery and will also use ground cork instead

of hay as a packing. If the idea proves thoroughly practicable, and there seems to be no reason why it should not, food can be cooked in this manner when troops are in the field, and when camp is made a hot meal will be ready for serving. Fuel bills will also be reduced to a minimum by this method.

Capt. W. S. Guillard, 4th Co., Coast Art., from Fort Washington, Md., is in the post, having arrived with Capt. J. C. W. Brooks, from Rock Island Arsenal, to witness the working of the new field guns with which the 7th Field Battery is equipped.

#### PLATTSBURG BARRACKS.

Plattsburg Barracks, May 17, 1905.

Saturday night, May 13, the officers of the 5th Infantry gathered at the mess building to tender a farewell smoker to Col. Henry H. Adams, recently retired. A committee consisting of Captains Chatfield, Sigerfoos and Sturtevant had been selected by the officers of the regiment to take charge. A great many Plattsburg gentlemen were also present. The early part of the evening was spent in an informal reception, and at ten o'clock the company adjourned to the dining hall for supper. The room presented a very pretty appearance. About the walls were draped all the old regimental and national colors, which had, in the past, been carried by the 5th Infantry. In addition to these large flags and smaller ones had been tastefully hung about the walls and across the center of the ceiling two large flags were festooned, forming a canopy under which the guests sat. In the center of the side of the room the regimental colors were placed, and between them, against the wall, was a neat white roll of linen, ready to drop when the string holding it was cut by Captain Chatfield, displaying an excellent likeness of Colonel Adams, drawn from a photograph by Lieut. Thomas T. Duke. On the bottom of the picture appeared in large letters Colonel Adams's nickname in the Army, "Sin." Colonel Adams sat immediately in front of this picture, on the right of Colonel Borden, who presided. In front of the large fireplace across the room was an immense hoghead, tastefully draped in colors and greens, and across the head of this was printed in large letters, "Two More in the Cellar!" A keg of beer had been placed inside the hoghead. Lieutenant Michaelis had charge of the decorations.

The President of the United States and Colonel Adams were toasted with the greatest enthusiasm. Colonel Borden, as toastmaster, introduced the different speakers. The closing speech was made by Capt. W. H. Chatfield, who, next to Lieutenant Colonel Borden, has been longest with the regiment. He spoke in feeling terms of the loss to the regiment of Colonel Adams.

Colonel Adams was repeatedly cheered during the evening, but was too much affected by the loving tributes paid him by the various speakers to respond at any length. He spoke feelingly for a moment or two of what the reception meant to him, and there was hardly a dry eye in the room when he again took his seat, for all felt the loss the regiment has sustained. The committee, having the reception and smoker in charge, deserve great credit, for the affair was one of the most successful ever given by the 5th Infantry.

The Plattsburg News, of May 15, said: "The officers of the 5th never do things by halves, and Saturday night's smoker will rank among their best efforts. Colonel Adams has left behind him in the regiment many warm personal friends and a record which adds luster to the former records dating to the time of the Civil War."

#### WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., May 17, 1895.

The baseball games last week drew large crowds to the post. On Wednesday afternoon, May 10, the Yale team defeated, by a very narrow margin, the efforts of the cadets by a score of 2 to 1. West Point battery: Lane and Hanlon. Hanson scored for West Point in the second inning.

In the game with the 7th Regiment on Saturday, the cadets scored a well-earned victory, score, 9 to 1. West Point battery: Beavers and Hanlon. Many of the visitors attracted by the game remained for the hop in the evening, which was a "late hop," lasting until eleven p.m.

On Saturday morning, Earl Grey, Governor General of Canada, visited the post, accompanied by his aides. A salute announced the arrival of the distinguished guest. Under the escort of the superintendent and his staff, the various places of general interest about the post were visited, and subsequently a review of the corps of cadets was given in honor of Earl Grey, to whom also a reception was tendered by the superintendent at his quarters. The party remained for the hop in the evening.

Dr. Canfield delivered the last lecture of the course before the members of the 1st Class on Thursday afternoon. Subject: "American Civilization." On the same afternoon the members of the Ladies' Reading Club enjoyed a "love feast" at the quarters of the president, Mrs. Patrick. Subsequently, the annual election of officers for the coming year, 1905-1906, was held. Mesdames Patrick, Fieberger and Henry Jervey were re-elected president, vice-president and secretary, respectively.

Bishop Worthington, of Nebraska, visited the Point to administer the rite of confirmation on Sunday. At the Cadet chapel, shortly after noon, the hour for this service was changed as the chaplain's departure from the post was hastened in order to admit of his presence at a memorial service, held Sunday evening, at Christ Church, New York, in memory of his father, the late Rev. Dr. Jacob S. Shipman, for nearly twenty years rector of Christ Church. At the service in Cullum Hall on Sunday morning, the chaplain addressed a few words of advice to the members of the graduating class, whom he addressed for the last time.

On May 15, Chaplain and Mrs. Shipman left for the West. They will sail by the Empress of India from Vancouver, and will spend the summer in visiting the Philippine Islands and Japan. Mr. and Mrs. W. Garrard Conly, of Boston; Gen. and Mrs. C. W. Hobbs and Miss Hobbs have been among guests registered at the hotel during the past week.

#### FORT RENO.

Fort Reno, O.T., May 10, 1905.

Mrs. George M. Grimes, wife of Captain Grimes, 30th Inf., entertained at luncheon Saturday, May 6. As an event in this, the month of roses, Mrs. Grimes's luncheon was first in standpoint of profuse and artistic decorations. Red roses in prodigal extravagance, upholstered, as it were, the interior of the pretty house, while rose petals in graceful drifts adorned the table, giving tone and adding harmony to the color scheme, wherein illuminated candle shades played their part. The guests were: Mesdames E. C. Carey, John E. Hunt, S. W. Noyes, J. H. Como, H. F. Sykes, G. C. Marshall, S. A. Wallen, and Misses Partello and Bailey.

Col. and Mrs. H. K. Bailey entertained Gen. and Mrs. Samuel S. Sumner prior to the departure of General Sumner for San Francisco, where he is now in command of the division. On April 22 the last of a series of dinners given by Mrs. Ford, wife of Capt. J. H. Ford, Med. Dept., was given. On April 8 Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Como and Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Wallen were guests; on April 22 the guests were Messrs. Corlily, Harris, Schudt, Short and Dr. A. M. Chase.

Mrs. Marshall, wife of Lieut. Geo. C. Marshall, Jr., and her mother, Mrs. Coles, left May 9 for the East, and will

spend the summer at Mrs. Coles's home. Lieutenant Marshall will join Mrs. Marshall later.

Mrs. Bailey, wife of Col. H. K. Bailey, 25th Inf., entertained at a couple of little dinners during the past week, among the guests being Mrs. Ford, Mr. Corlily, Mrs. Coles, Mrs. Marshall and Mr. Short. Mrs. Bailey practically keeps open house, and rare, indeed, is it when the list of "those invited" does not represent exactly the names of "those present."

Mrs. Joseph M. T. Partello, wife of Major Partello, 25th Inf., suffered a severe nervous attack last week which for a time was regarded as serious, but she is improving now daily. Mrs. Partello sustained internal injuries in a railway wreck last winter, which are yielding very slowly, yet it is hoped surely, to treatment, and her friends here, which is but another way of saying this entire garrison, certainly hope for an early and permanent recovery.

#### FORT STEVENS.

Fort Stevens, Oregon, May 6, 1905.

Miss LaDair, of Astoria, Oregon, and Miss Mable Taylor, of Flavel, were guests of Mrs. A. D. Schenck the first of the week. Mrs. Ryan, wife of Lieut. L. S. Ryan, A.C., visited Fort Columbia, Wash., on Saturday. Mrs. A. D. Schenck made a trip to Astoria the first of the week.

The Fort Stevens baseball team made a trip to Seaside, Oregon, and played the team there, winning by 19 to 2. This is the fourth game of the season, and so far we have not lost a game. Hurrah for Stevens! we have at last got a winning team.

The bachelors of the non-commissioned staff entertained a number of their friends at their quarters Saturday evening. Post Commissary Sergt. Scott's phonograph added greatly to the evening's amusement. The post exchange officer has given the use of the library to the married men and their wives every Sunday evening after 7 o'clock, last Sunday being the first evening. It was very much appreciated, and music on the piano was enjoyed to its fullest extent.

Everyone is playing tennis now that the court has been fixed up. Captain Steele, Lieutenants Wilson and Ryan seem to be very much in love with the game.

Post Q.M. Sergt. John T. McDermott, who is on a three months' furlough, will retire from the Army this summer after over thirty-six years in the Service. He will be post exchange steward after his retirement.

Lieut. John P. Spurr, A.C., from Fort Columbia, was over this afternoon bidding his friends good-bye, as he is ordered to Fort Monroe, Va., to take the regular course in the Artillery School. He will go by way of Panama. Mr. William Young, bookkeeper for the engineers, is the guest of Lieutenants Cooper and Wood this evening.

The 93d Company, C.A., had sub-caliber target practice to-day, and made some very fine shots. The 34th Company will fire to-morrow with the 10th B.L. rifles.

The baseball diamond is finished and the team will have their first game on the new field next Sunday afternoon.

#### FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., May 15, 1905.

Generals Chaffee and Humphrey, accompanied by quite a party, including Colonel Duggan and the Departmental Staff, visited Fort Sheridan Monday. They inspected the new buildings carefully, and it is hoped that the needs of the post in the way of company kitchen and a gymnasium will be favorably considered when it comes up before them for action. A reception was held at Lieut. Col. R. T. Yeatman's quarters in the afternoon, which was largely attended by the officers and ladies of the garrison. The party left on their special train at 2:30 o'clock.

The regular monthly "wallow" of Corral No. 2, Military Order of the Carabao, was held last week, Wednesday, and two hundred became full-fledged Carabaoes.

Chaplain George D. Rice gave another very interesting entertainment last week, Tuesday, the leading feature of the evening being some very good music by some of the Highland Park people, who very kindly volunteered their services.

Evening parade has been resumed, also the band concerts on the different loops. The 27th Infantry band is showing great improvement, and will stand comparison with any band in the Service.

Capt. and Mrs. J. L. Gilbreth are entertaining Mrs. Gilbreth's brother, Mr. Howard, from St. Paul. Captains Moore and Robertson were in Wisconsin last week inspecting the school at Delafield, and report it in excellent shape. Lieut. and Mrs. C. S. Fries had as visitors last week Mrs. Fries's mother and brother, from Columbus, O. Mrs. Merriam and Mrs. Corey gave a supper after last week's hop, which was a very enjoyable one.

The heavy storms of the last two weeks have practically ruined the Service drive which had been repaired last fall.

Mrs. W. T. Bates has returned from a visit to her parents in St. Paul. Capt. and Mrs. W. P. Newcomb and Miss Newcomb have returned from a long visit in the East. Capt. C. E. Marrow, the post surgeon, is away on sick leave. Lieut. S. C. Loring, who is on recruiting duty in Milwaukee, spent Sunday in the post, and had as guest Mrs. Ford, of Milwaukee. Capt. G. G. Gately, Art. Corps, arrived Sunday, for station. He takes command of the 21st Battery, retiring Capt. W. P. Newcomb, who gets his majority this week.

#### FORT DES MOINES.

Fort Des Moines, Iowa, May 16, 1905.

Great credit is due Chaplain G. J. Waring for his efforts and the efforts of the men under his direction, who are trying to furnish amusement for the people of the post. Every Wednesday evening the chaplain plans for an entertainment of some kind. Last Wednesday evening, under his management, a large number of enlisted men of the garrison gave an exhibition in the gymnasium. It was remarkable to see the good work the men did. Over five hundred were present, among them several officers and their families. About the middle of the performance the chaplain made a short speech, urging the members of the post to attend the religious services. Besides taking an active interest in the physical development of the men, he has at heart their moral and spiritual welfare. Every Sunday morning he holds mass for those of the Catholic faith, and in the evening conducts a general service for all who wish to attend. He plans to have ministers from the city of Des Moines speak to the men, who respond heartily. A week ago last Sunday the Rev. Dr. Cathell, of the First Episcopal Church, spoke to a large crowd in the library room of the Administration building. The choir of the same church furnished the music. Last Sunday evening the Reverend Wert, of the Lutheran Church, of Des Moines, delivered an able sermon on "Christ the Teacher." The choir of that church also furnished music. The efforts of these ministers should be highly appreciated, for they bring the people of Des Moines and the soldiers of the post in closer relationship with each other.

The building formerly known as the "Bachelors' Quarters" will, from now on, be officially known as "Clayton Hall," in memory of Gen. Powell Clayton, a distinguished soldier in the Civil War, and at one time Governor of Arkansas.

Last Saturday evening the officers and ladies of the post held an informal hop. Many guests came from Des Moines. An orchestra, composed of members of the 11th Cavalry band, furnished the music.



**HENRY CLEWS & CO.**

BANKERS, 11, 13, 15 and 17 BROAD ST., N.Y.  
Members New York Stock Exchange.  
Securities bought and sold on commission. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check. Army and Navy officers Banking accounts solicited.

Letters of Credit issued available the world over.  
Washington Office, 709 14th St., N.W., Washington, D.C.

**International Banking Corporation**  
Capital and Surplus, \$7,897,391.

Branches in the Orient, London, Mexico and Panama  
Depository for the U. S. in China and the Philippines.  
2½ per cent interest allowed on drawing accounts.  
3½ and 4 per cent on fixed deposits for 6 and 12 months.  
Washington Branch - 1415 G St., N. W.

**Ætna Banking & Trust Co.**

1222 F STREET, N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

F. AUGUSTUS HEINZE, Pres. A. B. CLEMENTS, Cashier

OUR banking by mail system, covered by U. S. Patent, commends itself specially to Army and Navy as the most convenient system devised for safely transmitting funds.

Pays 4 per cent. interest on savings deposits

WANTED, by transfer or enlistment, a competent MILITARY TAILOR with good references. Address, Capt. H. A. Eaton, 23d Inf., Sacketts Harbor, N.Y.

LIEUT. JAMES HAMILTON, U.S.A., (Ret.), Counsellor at Law. Washington Office: Loan and Trust Bldg. New York City Office: No. 31 Nassau St.

CAPTAIN OF ARTILLERY about 100 on list desires transfer to CAVALRY. Address E. Q. V., care Army and Navy Journal, N.Y.

HENRY K. COALE, MESS CHESTS and Camp Supplies. Illustrated list on request. 136 Washington St., Chicago.

WANTED, next October, A RETIRED LIEUTENANT, for commandant at Rugby Academy, New Orleans, La.

**GEORGE A. & WILLIAM B. KING**

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW

728 SEVENTEENTH ST., WASHINGTON, D. C.

Attorneys for Colonel Stephen C. Mills in the test case recently decided, involving the calculation of foreign service increase of pay.

**F. W. DEVOE & C. T. RAYNOLDS CO.**

ARTISTS' MATERIALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Catalogues of our various departments on request.  
NEW YORK—101 Fulton St. CHICAGO—176 Randolph St.

**SANDFORD & SANDFORD, MERCHANT TAILORS AND IMPORTERS**  
176 FIFTH AVENUE, Bet. 22d & 23d Sts., NEW YORK

**THE M. M. M. CO.,** of 511 14th St., Washington, D. C., is the first and only company in existence that has successfully cleaned Government Ships, Barracks and other buildings of Vermin of all kinds. All Bureaus approve requisitions for its services. Recommended by the Army, Navy and K. C. S. Write for information.

**"Army and Navy Preparatory School."**

Prepares young men for admission to the United States Military Academy, the United States Naval Academy, all the Principal Colleges and Universities and for direct Commissions in the Army, Navy and Marine Corps. For further information address E. Swavely, Principal, 13th and Princeton Sts., Washington, D.C.

**The Society of the Army of Santiago de Cuba**

MAJ. GEN. JOHN C. BATES, U.S.A., President.

This Society was organized in the Governor's Palace at Santiago, on July 31st, 1898 (14 days after the surrender). All officers and soldiers who worthily participated in that memorable campaign are eligible to membership. Annual dues are \$1.00. Life membership \$25.00. No initiation fee. Send for application blanks to Capt. HOLLIS C. CLARK, U.S.A., Asst. Secretary and Treasurer, Roland Park, Baltimore, Md.

**NATIONAL SOCIETY**  
**ARMY OF THE PHILIPPINES.**

GENERAL WILDER S. METCALF, President.

Qualifications for membership, honorable service in the Philippines, Army or Navy prior to July 4, 1902. No initiation fee. Annual dues \$1.00. Life membership \$6.00. For information address T. E. Duncan, National Secretary, 1218 E. 33d St., Kansas City, Mo.

Repairs needed on the U.S. armored cruiser New York, now at the navy yard, Boston, Mass., it is estimated will cost about \$1,000,000 and will consume about a year. The final trials of the boilers and machinery of the gunboat Nashville, preparatory to putting her into commission for a cruise, have been completed, and she is now practically equal to a new ship. She will be commissioned about June 1.

A survey has just been completed on board the U.S.S. Bancroft at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., and it has been found, it is said, that \$200,000 will be necessary to complete repairs and alterations needed. It is understood that the Governor of the State of Louisiana has requested the Navy Department to transfer the Bancroft to that State, with its home station at New Orleans, for the naval militia.

**JACOB REED'S SONS,**

Chestnut St. West of Broad, PHILADELPHIA.

**UNIFORMS and**  
**ACCOUTREMENTS**

for Officers of the

**ARMY, NAVY and**  
**MARINE CORPS.**

FOUNDED 1824 BY JACOB REED.

**H. V. KEEP SHIRT CO.**6 DRESS SHIRTS TO ORDER \$12  
REAL WORTH.....\$18

1147 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

**FINANCIAL ACCOMMODATIONS**

on short notice to Army and Navy Officers anywhere, active or retired. Call or write for full particulars  
**LOUIS SILVERMAN**  
PRIVATE BANKER, Established 1882.  
140 Nassau Street, New York City.

Time Register Supplies at half prices. Time and cost registers of all kinds. Calculagraphs and cost-keeping systems installed. The greatest synchronizing system in the world. Loose leaf binders, for time and pay roll records.

SOMETHING NEW:—Duplicate time register slips, original slip for time-keeper, unalterable copy for paymaster, controller or book-keeper Patents pending.

**SAFETY PAY-ROLL & SUPPLY CO.,**

D. E. PERKINS, Pres.

101 N. American Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

UNITED STATES COUNTING BOARDS.  
THE BEST BANKING BOARDS ON THE MARKET.

**JEROME SACCONI, Ltd.**

Wine and Spirit Merchants

to the Army and Navy

and

Importers of

Havana and Manila Cigars

at Gibraltar

and Portsmouth, England.

Telegraphic Addresses: { Sacconi, Gibraltar.  
Sacconi, Portsmouth.



GINGER ALE, SARSAPARILLA, CLUB SODA, ETC.  
514-516-518-520 W. 36th ST., N.Y. U.S.A.

There has come to our desk a copy of a very commendable little paper, published on board the Colorado, entitled "The Big Stick," the first issue bearing date of May, 1905. The paper bears the imprint of James N. Rogers, ship's printer, U.S.N., and contains a number of interesting articles telling of the life aboard of what appears to be a happy and well ordered ship. The paper should be of especial interest to the families and friends of all the officers and crew of this ship. E. J. Bonner is the editor of the paper and the subscription price is \$1 per year. The paper purports to speak with approbation rather than officially and its publication is undertaken in the "sincere hope of promoting the good of the Service and the interest of those we represent, in their relations to the Service." On the editorial page appears this verse:

"Of all the ships in all the fleet  
The Colorado can't be beat.  
She's doomed to plow the ocean wide,  
'Our biggest stick,' our nation's pride."

**ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL**

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, ESTABLISHED 1882.

**ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.**

(ESTABLISHED 1879.)

Cable address: Armynavy, New York.

Entered at the New York P. O. as Second Class Matter.

SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1905.

**WEST POINT AND ITS REAL FRIENDS.**

We are by no means surprised that what we said last week with respect to recent changes in the system of administrative control, at the United States Military Academy should have provoked resentment on the part of persons more or less directly connected with the conduct of the institution. In expressing disapproval of the arrangement whereby the voting power of the Superintendent has been increased at the expense of the Academic Board, and in venturing the opinion that the change embodied a policy of concentration wholly at variance with West Point custom and tradition, we were well aware that those utterances might prove distasteful to some in authority. That feeling, however, counted for nothing as against a profound conviction that a grave mistake had been made—a mistake which has excited serious apprehension in the minds of many West Point graduates and which, in our opinion, is fraught with peril to the highest interests of the Academy. Therefore, feeling deeply, we spoke earnestly, and shall continue to speak with equal frankness whenever the occasion shall require. Men may come and men may go but the Academy remains, and so long as it endures our first duty shall be that of unwavering devotion to the institution and to the principle, system and method which have controlled its splendid career. The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has always been loyal to the Academy as against its enemies and its fool friends, and its Editor is quite willing to be judged by the record. He pleads guilty to a fairly intimate knowledge of its organization, character, tendency and needs—a knowledge which began to accumulate before some of the gentlemen who now object to his free discussion of Academy conditions ever saw West Point. The range and accuracy of that knowledge receive flattering recognition in the following Washington despatch of May 16, which appears in the New York Tribune under the caption, "Well Posted West Point Critic:"

The War Department authorities are very curious concerning the author or authors of the vagrant paragraphs which are constantly appearing in certain papers criticizing the Secretary of War and the superintendent of the Military Academy for almost everything done or ordered in connection with the affairs of the institution at West Point. It is quite evident to the most casual observer that the newspaper comments are derived from an authoritative source, since they show a familiarity with the conditions at West Point and an acquaintance with the methods and the situation probably possessed by no one outside of the faculty of the Academy. The paragraphs are evidently based on the displeasure known to exist among certain members of the Academic Board at West Point over the approval by the Secretary of War of plans drawn up by the civilian architects employed by Gen. A. L. Mills, Superintendent of the Academy. There has been opposition to that official all along in his effort to facilitate action under the approved project and to have the Academy assume a form which would meet the future demands upon the institution, regardless of the fact that it might not be the scheme favored by the Academic Board. Secretary Taft same time ago issued an order requiring that those connected with the Academy in any way should thereafter refrain from criticizing the administration of that institution and from attempting to change the plans by appealing to the public through the newspapers. This order followed the suggestion that another West Point be started, so there might be two national schools for the education of young men for commissions in the Army. Now, the fact that General Mills has been granted three votes on the Academic Board has excited someone to other objections through the newspapers, although they are delivered anonymously this time. It is the suspicion of observers in Washington that the man responsible for the criticisms of late is of the West Point Academic Board. Steps may be taken to stop this nagging of the department; it would assuredly go hard with the officer who was discovered to be responsible for the latest expressions.

The criticisms here referred to were not anonymous, as is stated in this article. They were published editorially and the Editor of the Journal very willingly assumes full responsibility for them. They were not prompted nor suggested, directly or indirectly, by anyone connected with the Academy except the Superintendent, whose action suggested them. It is reasonably to be inferred that he is in favor of the change made, but beyond that we have no knowledge as to whether any officer or professor at the Academy agrees with what we said or not. Certainly we have had no communication with any one of them on the subject, or anyone representing them, before or since our article was written. It is obvious therefore that the information we gave is possessed by some one outside the Academy. Indeed, it is information open to any one familiar with the history of the Military Academy and who will take the trouble to revive his recollection, as we did, of the laws governing its organization.

The principal fact in the controversy was not known, however, until it was announced in our columns. This is the proposition to give the Superintendent of the Academy three votes which was not submitted even to the General Staff. Our offense consists in bringing to open discussion a proposition which should have been subjected to discussion before it was adopted and which it is feared will not stand the test of criticism.

The despatch we have quoted solemnly remarks that "it would go hard with the officer who was discovered to be responsible for the latest expressions." This must be meant as a serious warning to our able and genial Secretary of War. He is the guilty man, beyond doubt. It was he who published the order instituting the new voting schedule at West Point. All that we or anybody else



did was simply to put two and two together by considering the order in relation to its logical bearing upon the Academy administration. We do not know, as we have already said; how the members of the Academic Board, or the other officers stationed at West Point, feel about the new order of things, though we and other friends of the institution should like to know. It is necessary to make these facts clear in order to show the full value of the compliment which the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has received in the Tribune despatch—a despatch obviously inspired by some gentleman entirely capable of deciding whether or not the expressions published in these columns were well-informed, and who frankly acknowledges that they were.

There is too much disposition on the part of ill-advised persons in authority to suppress discussion of our military services by their members. This we believe to be an entirely mistaken policy. If the services are beyond criticism, no harm can be done by all the papers that officers may write about them. If they are at fault, no earthly good can be gained by fatuous attempts to conceal their defects. Free discussion of all subjects relating to their professional work should be the right of every officer, and he should be encouraged to exercise it for the good of the service to which he belongs. This right the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has always claimed for itself, and the exercise of that right has never proved harmful to the interests to which it is devoted, though it has been the cause of much unhappiness to those whose action will not stand the test of criticism. The real friends of the Military Academy are not they who remain silent in the face of policies destructive of its traditions, but they who speak out boldly in protest, who hold the welfare of the institution above the interests of individuals, and who insist that the institution shall continue along the broad, conservative lines approved by a century of honorable, brilliant and useful experience. That always has been, is now and shall continue to be the steadfast policy of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, regardless of other considerations.

#### BUILDING THE PANAMA CANAL.

The somewhat abrupt change in the administration of the Panama Canal project should not be interpreted as a reflection upon the previous administration of General Davis, who has continued in the conscientious discharge of his duties until the fiat of his physician, reinforced by that of the Secretary of War, has compelled his return North. He is spoken of in high terms by the civilian engineers to whom the work of canal building has been entrusted, who recognize his ability and the sound common sense which is one of his characteristics. The authorities at Washington will soon learn, if they have not already learned, that what is required to expedite the work on the canal is not a change from Government engineers to railroad engineers, but from Government methods to railroad methods. The railroad methods of accounting are designed to facilitate work; those of the Government, if not so designed, certainly result in delaying work.

At least one of our great railroads has spent in construction work every year during the past ten years not less than \$25,000,000, or more than is likely to be required yearly at Panama. But this railroad work has not been delayed by the timidity of an accounting officer standing in fear of his life lest some mousing Treasury clerk should find a flaw in his vouchers. The railroad system is that of auditing before expenditure; that of the Government, under the Acts of Congress, that of auditing after expenditure. That is to say, the railroad auditor is only required to certify a requisition signed by the engineer, or other officer authorized to do a particular work, first ascertaining that the amount called for is within the appropriation set apart for that work. That certification ends the routine responsibility of the disbursing officer.

The responsibility of the unhappy disbursing officer of the Government only begins where that of the railroad auditor ends. He is expected to show, not only that proper requisition has been made upon him for the money expended, but that the expenditure to its minutest detail is strictly within the law, and the law, not as interpreted by him, but by someone in the Treasury Department who examines every item with a magnifying glass, to ascertain, not whether the expenditure is within the intent of Congress, but whether it is to its minutest detail in accordance with interpretations of the law of which the disbursing officer could have no knowledge and which seem to be expressly designed to worry him to the point of insanity or of suicide.

As a concrete illustration we may cite a recent case at Panama. It was found that the services could be secured upon favorable terms of a body of laborers who were at some distance from the point where their work was required, but they could not be employed because the disbursing officer called attention to the fact that there was no appropriation for their transportation. In addition to this, they, being ignorant men, required that their wages should be paid in what is known in Wall street as "spot cash," and the methods of the Government did not admit of this.

A requisition by an engineer that could be filled under railroad administration in a month requires under Government methods, in the ordinary course, at least three months' time. Moreover, where contract work is to be given out there must be a delay until the honorable Senators or Members of Congress have an opportunity to see that their constituents have a fair show in the deal. It is quite possible for the engineers to determine the cost of the Panama Canal and the length of time it will re-

quire to build it, considering the question simply as an engineering problem. When the canal will be finished, and what it will cost, are questions no engineer can determine, be he in civil employment or in Government service, when he has to take into his account the factors of political interference and Treasury methods.

Theoretically it will be possible to excavate daily at least one hundred thousand cubic yards of earth at Panama, or say thirty million yards in a year. This will require one hundred steam dredgers and one hundred and fifty miles of railroad track, with a full supply of dump cars to carry off debris. To obtain this plant will require at least a year, as all the manufactories in the United States making dredgers, working together, cannot furnish the number needed in less than this time and supply their ordinary commercial demand. Working their machinery to its full capacity, when it is thoroughly equipped, the engineers could probably build a sea level canal without extending the time for the completion of the work more than five years and in the end it would no doubt be wise economy. They have shown true Yankee ingenuity in turning to account the material and machinery left on the ground by their French predecessors, and, contrary to expectation, all, or nearly all, of it will be used in one way or another. The "graft," so far as there was any under French management, does not appear to have been in the purchase of poor material so much as in the somewhat excessive purchase of certain kinds of good material, and machines too perfect in fact for the work they were intended for. For example, some of the railroad engines, built after the methods required for the perfect roadbed of Continental railroads, had to be taken apart and limbered up so that their parts would work more freely on the temporary tracks required for the work of excavation. It is found that the machinery left behind by the DeLesseps Company has suffered less deterioration than might have been expected in that moist and tropical climate, but time is required to put it in order. In the final period of their management the Frenchmen were in the habit of working a machine until it was disabled and then robbing some other machine of the parts required to make good the wear. Thus they left on the ground many machines which only needed to have missing parts renewed to put them in working order. But this consumes time. So do not let us "shoot at" the engineers if they do not meet expectations as to rapidity of accomplishment, remembering that "they are doing their level best" under the handicap that always pertains to Government work. The judgment of the most able of engineers, or that of a whole Congress of engineers, may be less influential in determining what and where money should be expended than that of some official in the Treasury Department who, in engineering matters, may not "know a hawk from a handsaw."

The difficulty here suggested is sometimes gotten over by means of special authority given by an Act of Congress, as in the case of the fifty million dollar defense fund provided for in a paragraph added to the Deficiency Appropriation Bill, approved March 9, 1898, which read as follows:

"For the national defense, and for each and every purpose connected therewith, to be expended at the discretion of the President and to remain available until Jan. 1, 1899, fifty million dollars."

In the case of the erection of the Memorial Hall at West Point under the provisions of the will of the late George W. Cullum, the Act of Congress approved July 23, 1862, accepting the bequest and providing for the expenditure of the money, stipulated that the funds should "be disbursed, under the direction of the Secretary of War, by the disbursing officer of the United States Military Academy, upon vouchers certified to by the president and secretary of said board of trustees for and in behalf of said board, and shall be accounted for by the said disbursing officer in the same manner and under the same conditions as other public funds of the United States: Provided, that the authority of the Secretary of War for any expenditure under the provisions of this Act shall be conclusive evidence of the legality thereof."

The little joker in this bill is in the proviso quoted. Under its requirements the trustees of the fund were able to bid defiance to an official at Washington who sought to dictate to them as to the expenditure of the money, by declining to approve their plans until they could be altered to suit his ideas. With some such proviso the Panama Canal Commission might make themselves independent of the methods of the Treasury Department.

It is singular that the responsibility for building this canal should not have been placed upon the Government engineers, whose training in Government methods would have been valuable. However, it may be of advantage to them to ascertain whether their work can be surpassed in perfection, celerity and economy by that of civilian engineers when working under the conditions that have hampered them. The Washington monument, the Congressional library building, the War, State and Navy Department building, and the Sault Canal, built by the late lamented Gen. O. M. Poe, are illustrations of the work that can be accomplished without going beyond the corps of Army engineers. When Russia sought for an engineer of sufficient capacity to build her railroads she selected a graduate of our Military Academy, and there is scarcely any great railroad or waterway in this country in whose construction Army engineers have not taken a hand.

Major Gen. George W. Davis, U.S.A., the retiring Governor of the Panama Canal Zone, returned to the United

States, May 16, after having spent nearly a year on the Isthmus, and in newspaper interviews is credited with some interesting opinions respecting health conditions in the isthmian territory. He admits that some of the Americans stationed in the Canal Zone have been scared by the yellow fever—among them being men who would never weaken on the line of battle or behind a gun—but he declares that the reports concerning the disease have been exaggerated, in proof of which he states that since Jan. 1 there have been only thirty-nine cases on the entire Isthmus. "By August 1," says General Davis, "I am entirely confident that we will have stamped out yellow fever in Panama—that it will be permanently eradicated. Cisterns and the water that was bought and stood in many cases in open vessels in the houses, became breeding places for mosquitoes. And these house mosquitoes are the ones that carry yellow fever. The swamp mosquitoes will carry malaria but they do not carry yellow fever. So the problem is very largely narrowed down to killing off these house-bred mosquitoes, and the way to kill them off is to destroy their breeding places. The first thing, therefore, was to give Panama an adequate water works system. That system is now nearly completed. The source is back in the mountains ten miles away and the water is brought to the city by an aqueduct. The water should be on by July 1 and after that a month will see yellow fever in Panama on its last legs. To get rid of the malaria bearing mosquito is another matter. The breeding places are too large and the problem is too complicated. I suppose there always will be malaria in Panama."

While the War Department has not yet received any definite information as to the result of the trial by court-martial in the Philippines Division of Major Frank DeL. Carrington, a cablegram has been received from Major General Corbin announcing that the papers in this case have been forwarded to Washington, which indicates that the sentence is dismissal. The authorities of the War Department will be pleased to have this case finally settled in view of the fact that Major Carrington, who stands at the top of the list of majors of Infantry, is blocking promotion. The following promotions of officers of the Infantry have been held back pending the disposition of Major Carrington's case: Major L. A. Lovering, Capt. H. C. Hodges, Jr., and R. L. Hirst; 1st Lieut. John N. Straat and George deG. Catlin. The following second lieutenants will be promoted after the two first-named have been examined and proven their qualifications for such promotion: H. I. Lawrence, W. B. Wallace, W. T. Conway, S. L. Pike and G. A. Wiczorek.

Lieut. Gen. A. R. Chaffee, Chief of Staff, and Quartermaster General Humphrey returned to Washington on May 17 after their long inspection trip through Texas and the middle West. Generally speaking, they found the Army posts visited by them in excellent shape, although they note many improvements that could be made with advantage. As a result of their trip it is probable that some changes will be made in the tentative allotments made for barracks and quarters. There are many matters of importance which will be settled now that General Chaffee has returned to Washington. The report of the General Staff on an intrenching tool for the Army has been made and will be considered by General Chaffee immediately. The Staff has recommended an intrenching tool which is a combination of a spade and a pick. The matter of the transfer of troops between this country and the Philippines will also be taken up by General Chaffee as will other important subjects which have been held in abeyance pending his return.

The new Artillery instruction order, which will take the place of G.O. No. 141 of 1904, is now in course of preparation in the Office of the Chief of Artillery, and will be promulgated next month. This order will be of considerable importance to the Artillery Corps, as it will contain many radical changes in the order of last year. On account of the reduction of the appropriation it has been found necessary to change the allowance of ammunition for target practice in the Artillery and, to some extent, the rules governing such practice. The order will also definitely state the character and scope of Infantry instruction to be given the Artillery. This has been found necessary because of a difference of opinion existing between commanding officers of the Artillery and inspectors due to a difference in the interpretation of orders on this subject.

Secretary Morton has announced that it is his intention to retire from the Cabinet next fall, and his successor in the Navy Department, it is reported though not with authority, will be Secretary Metcalf, now at the head of the Department of Commerce and Labor. We cannot vouch for the accuracy of this report, for as yet the President has not expressed his intentions, and the report about Secretary Metcalf is but a revival of a rumor afloat last year when Mr. Morton was in doubt about accepting the naval portfolio. Another statement is that Secretary Metcalf will retire altogether from the Cabinet. It is reported that Mr. Morton is to enter the firm of Redmond, Kerr and Company, railroad brokers, New York.

The United States transport Sherman, which left Honolulu May 12 for Manila, it is reported, returned to port the same day and went into quarantine, a case of smallpox being discovered on board.



## RUSSIA AS SHE REALLY IS.

We have before us two articles on Russia, both of them written by gentlemen of international repute for character, ability and fairness, which vigorously refute the too-common belief that the empire of the Czar is a nation of terrorism and revolution. The first of these articles, published in the Sunday Magazine, is by Melville E. Stone, General Manager of the Associated Press, who presents the impressions gathered by him during an extended tour of observation in Russia which he made under specially favorable auspices just prior to and immediately after the outbreak of the present war. He says there are only two classes in Russia, the nobles or governing class, and the peasants, and that the latter, numbering ninety per cent. or 126,000,000 of the entire population, exert no influence whatever upon public affairs. They alone, of all the peoples of the world, knew nothing of the war. And when one talks of a revolution, which is either a great popular movement or nothing, how is a revolution to occur among a people nine-tenths of whom are plunged in a crass ignorance which is equaled only by their utter indifference?

"We are hearing much nowadays," Mr. Stone continues, "about the Revolutionary Party, its Executive Committee, its plans, its overflowing treasury, and all the rose-colored details of a zealous propaganda. And these statements are taken seriously everywhere except in Russia. The intelligent Russian simply shrugs his shoulders and says: 'Who are they? The Terrorists we know, but there are not a thousand of them all told.'"

"No bond of sympathy ever exists between the troops and the people of the cities in which they are stationed, and the possibility of disaffection, or at least of the fraternity of disaffection, thus is minimized to the last degree. And, as all the world has learned lately, the Russian soldier is a fine soldier. He is better paid, better fed, better clothed, better housed, better situated in all respects, than he was before he entered the Army or will be after he leaves it. . . . To-day and for many years to come the only force that can maintain the Russia of to-day as the Russia of to-morrow is the powerful, uncurbed hand of an autocrat, whichever of the Romanoffs he may happen to be."

Mr. Stone quotes the Czar as saying to him: "We have found in experience that if we take young men without fortune and put them in universities and graduate them, give them the higher education, but no means of applying their knowledge or of earning a livelihood, they become unhappy, discontented and revolutionary. We consequently have adopted a plan which we think better. Every year we draw as many as possible into the army, not for war, because the world knows well that I desire peace, but for education. We require everyone in the army to learn at least to read and write, to have the rudiments of an education, before he can gain freedom from military duty. If he can attain this in three years, well and good; if not, he is compelled to remain for four or even five years. And it is our experience that when we have given him this elementary education and the discipline of army life we have done a great deal toward making him a good citizen."

The second of the articles alluded to is a letter written to the London Spectator from St. Petersburg only last month by Col. Sir Howard Vincent, of the British army, whose fairness and ability as an observer and writer on military subjects are well known to readers of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. He declares that St. Petersburg is nearly as safe as London, that the effects of the war are not seen except that a box for contributions to the Red Cross appears on each table in every restaurant, that people write and talk less about the war in St. Petersburg than in Paris and that there is no running after news. Colonel Vincent adds:

"I do not find one single Russian in favor of peace, save on terms not likely as yet to be possible—no loss of territory and, above all, no indemnity. Even M. Witte, the statesman in whom popular hope for the future lies, who was known to be opposed to the occupation of Manchuria and Port Arthur and to the war, and who, like Count Lamsdorff, makes no secret of his desire for peace, would never consent to the paying, for the first time in the Empire's history, of an indemnity. Russia, it is urged, has been accustomed to defeat in the earlier stages of a campaign and to a subsequent change in the fortune of war. Everyone believes that history will repeat itself. Much depends on Admiral Rojestvensky. The successful conduct of his fleet to the China Sea against the opinion of every naval expert in Europe, to say nothing of the Admiralty in St. Petersburg, encourages the Russian trust that the tide will turn."

"No want of money is as yet apparent. I have myself seen and handled a thousand million rubles of gold reserve in the State Bank. There are many virgin resources yet open to the Minister of Finance before he says to the Emperor: 'There must be peace, because I can find no more money.' At the same time one ought in justice to add that there is little animosity against the Japanese."

"I will conclude, as I began, with a caveat against prophecy. But having a thirty years' knowledge of Russia, having seen within the past fourteen days nearly everyone, Russian or foreign, able to throw light on the situation in Russia, I come to the clear opinion that, with reasonable common sense and promptitude on the part of the authorities to meet what his Majesty happily terms 'the new conditions of existence,' there will be no revolution, no violent upheaval, but that the Russian people, perhaps more good natured, more easily led, more disciplined, and more under the influence of religious rites and ceremonies than almost any other race, will work out their salvation under the paternal system of government which they best understand."

Our readers may have observed that the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has from the first reasoned concerning the war in the East in accordance with the conclusions of these two competent and well-informed observers. It is to be borne in mind that the war is only in its first stage.

## JAPAN'S CASE AGAINST FRANCE.

The case between Japan and France, growing out of the alleged violation by France of the obligations of neutrality is thus summed up:

The conclusions of the Japanese government are stated to be as follows:

First—Without questioning the good faith of France, Japan holds that the French orders to observe neutrality have not been sufficiently executed.

Second—France should have taken sufficient measures beforehand to prevent violations of neutrality instead of securing the observance of neutrality after Japan's remonstrances.

Third—In default of sufficient surveillance, Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky has been greatly facilitated in the

accomplishment of his mission and in gaining access to Chinese waters. Consequently it was for the ends of warfare that Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky utilized on successive occasions French waters both for anchoring and revictualing and in awaiting the arrival of reinforcements.

The conclusions of France are thus set forth: First—The French neutrality regulations were not established for the present war, but existed previously without protest from Japan.

Second—France has exercised her sovereignty to fulfil the regulations, not only to the full letter, but has also adopted special measures to maintain absolute impartiality.

Third—The only direct purchases of coal by the Russians were at Algiers, where the quantity was insignificant. The main stock of coal was purchased in Germany and England without protest.

Fourth—Any advantages which the Russian second Pacific squadron obtained by anchoring off the French coast were equally open to the Japanese if they had taken the offensive, instead of awaiting the Russians.

## ADMIRAL BERESFORD ON THE WAR.

Vice Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, of the British navy, after a sojourn of several weeks in the United States, sailed from New York for England on May 10. Before embarking he spoke freely on various questions of international interest, and incidentally expressed the belief that after the end of the present struggle in the Far East there would not be another great war for many years. As to the Russo-Japanese war he said:

"The Russian and Japanese fleets will meet in a few days. Japan will win. The slaughter of men in that battle will be so great as to startle the civilized world. The only redeeming feature of the fight will be the fact that there will be no more wars for years. The horrors will be great."

"Japan's defeat, however, would not mean England's defeat, as many suppose. Japan was forced into this war, and has something more than the grabbing of territory to fight for. The reason I think Japan will win in the coming fight is that she is the greater gunner of the two. There is nothing in numerical strength."

"The secret of success in a naval battle lies in placing one's ships to advantage and letting the gunners do the rest. Japan will win the fight by getting the superior position and firing the greater number of telling shots, even though Russia has the greater number of ships. We are not likely to have any great war for many years after this. England and America hold the secret of peace. If these two nations should mass their fleets no other country or group of countries would dare fight them. England and America must come together on that question. War, with all its shocking loss of life, has begun to make thinking people ponder. A united fleet, one bunting, one language, one spirit of patriotism, a combination of the only two nations of the world which have volunteer navies and armies, instead of a conscript system, would be able to keep the peace."

"The people of this country and England have more to say regarding the question of war than the government or aristocrats. In the Baltic episode some of our officials were inclined to go to war, but the English people said: 'Give us time to think it out,' and the result was that we had no war. Of course, there are times when a wave of opinion will take possession of a people and they will demand war. The other fellow has to look out then. That is when the honor of the country is at stake, and it is the only dangerous war wave of the lot."

"I am glad to see that the remains of Paul Jones are to be brought to this country. Paul Jones is my ideal naval officer. I have read every book written about him. He was greater than Nelson. Like Nelson he was a wonderful seaman, whose preparations were such as to prevent certain things happening. He didn't wait until they happened; he anticipated them, and prevented their happening. The general impression is that it was more difficult to fight in the days of Paul Jones than now, but that is not so. The art of seamanship at two cables length at night as well as day hardly allows any chances for mistakes. We haven't the sailing frigates, but we have greater machines, more difficult to handle."

Lord Beresford spent several days on board the U.S.S. Missouri as the guest of Rear Admiral Evans, and was so deeply impressed with the qualities of the Missouri that he declared that she was without an equal among the battleships of the world.

## THE INTERNATIONAL OCEAN YACHT RACE.

Eleven of the most famous cruising auxiliary yachts in the world started May 17 in an ocean race from Sandy Hook, N.J., to the Lizard, England for the cup offered by Kaiser Wilhelm. Of the eleven yachts one is German, two are British, and eight are American. The oldest yacht is Lord Brassey's Sunbeam, built in 1874, and the newest is the American yacht Atlantic, constructed in 1903. It will be a most interesting contest of useful pleasure craft, with the freak element entirely eliminated, and a practical test of hulls, rigs and ocean seamanship. The rigs comprise the complete square rigger, three-master schooner, the topsail schooner, the bark, the yawl, and the two-masted schooner. The net tonnage of the yachts varies from 86.39 in the American yacht Fleur de Lys to 648 of the big British yacht Valhalla, the only full square-rigged yacht in the world. No such ocean race has ever been sailed before with so many starters, and but three ocean yacht races have been sailed in forty years. In 1866 the American schooners Henrietta, Fleetwing and Vesta raced from Sandy Hook to the Needles, Isle of Wight, the Henrietta winning in thirteen days, twenty-one hours and fifty-five minutes, averaging nine and a half knots for 3,106 miles. She won \$90,000.

On July 4, 1870, the British yacht Cambria, and the American yacht Dauntless raced from Old Kinsall Head, Ireland, to Sandy Hook. The Cambria won, sailing 2,881 miles in twenty-three days, five hours and seventeen minutes. The Dauntless sailed 2,783 miles in twenty-three days and seven hours. The American yachts Coronet and Dauntless sailed a race March 12, 1877, from Bay Ridge, N.Y., to Queenstown, Ireland, for \$10,000 a side. The Coronet won in fourteen days, twenty-three hours and thirty minutes, sailing 2,949 miles. The Dauntless sailed 2,947 miles in sixteen days, one hour and forty-three minutes.

Of the present competing yachts the wisecracks predict that, in high winds and big seas, the Valhalla or the Apache ought to win. In ordinary weather it is considered a toss up for the Atlanta or the Hamburg.

It is interesting to note that the German yacht Ham-

burg was built in England from the design of G. L. Watson, while the American yawl Ailsa was also built in that country from designs of William Fife. The American schooner Endymion has already made the passage from Sandy Hook to the Lizard in fast time of twelve days and nine hours.

The finish of the race off the Lizard, England, will be timed by Captain Coeper, of the Imperial German Navy; the Earl of Lonsdale, and Sir Edward Birkbeck. All the yachts were docked previous to sailing and had their propellers removed. Every one of the competing yachts was timed at the starting line as having crossed at the same minute. The owners of all the yachts are aboard, but one, who was prevented from sailing by his business.

The competing yachts, with names of owners and clubs they represent, follow: Valhalla, auxiliary ship, owned by the Earl of Crawford, 239.6 feet on the water line and flying the pennant of the Royal Yacht Squadron; Apache, auxiliary bark, owned by Edmund Randolph, 180 feet water line, pennant of the New York Yacht Club; Ailsa, yawl, owner Henry S. Redmond, 88.10 feet water line, pennant of the New York Yacht Club; Hamburg, schooner, owned by German syndicate, 116 feet long, pennant of the Imperial Yacht Club; Utowana, auxiliary schooner, owner Allison V. Armour, water line 155 feet, pennant of the New York Yacht Club; Sunbeam, auxiliary bark, owner Lord Brassey, 154 feet water line, pennant of the Royal Yacht Squadron; Thistle, schooner, owner Robert E. Tod, 110 feet water line, pennant Atlantic Yacht Club; Atlantic, auxiliary schooner, Wilson Marshall owner, 135 feet water line, pennant New York Yacht Club; Hildegarde, schooner, Edward R. Coleman owner, 103 feet water line, pennant Philadelphia Corinthian Yacht Club; Fleur de Lys, schooner, Dr. Lewis A. Stimson owner, 86.6 feet water line, pennant New York Yacht Club; Endymion, schooner, George Lauder, jr., owner, 101 feet water line, pennant Indian Harbor Yacht Club.

## MILITARY ATHLETIC TOURNAMENT.

The ninth annual tournament of the Military Athletic League was concluded at Madison Square Garden, New York city, on the night of May 13, and it was pronounced on all sides to have been the best display in the history of the tournament.

It is greatly to be regretted, however, that despite the excellence of the program, the receipts were so much behind that there will be a loss of several thousand dollars to the League. The falling off in attendance in the early part of the week is due to various causes, chief among which is the fact that for weeks previous there were horse shows and circuses at the garden, and then the opening of the Hippodrome, with its military features also helped to hurt the attendance at the tournament.

It is a question, however, whether the prices of admission are not too excessive now, and many believe they are, and that in future the price of tickets should be lowered. Two dollars for a seat in the arena is too steep when the many other attractions in town which can be attended with less cost are considered.

It, of course, requires a great deal of money to run the tournament, for the League has to pay \$1,000 a night for the use of the garden, not to mention the cost of transportation and subsistence of visiting troops, the pay of employees at the garden, etc. To meet expenses the garden must necessarily be filled each night. For future success, however, there must be some changes, and what these shall be remains to be considered by the officers of the League. There are also too many "cooks" and a less number would be of considerable advantage.

In our last issue we gave an account of the work of most of the organizations at the tournament, and we note the remainder of them herewith.

Co. K, 22d Engineers, N.G.N.Y., Capt. W. F. Barber, gave a fine exhibition of constructing a Paine's spar bridge, with supposed improvised material. Two telegraph poles, which stood at one end of the arena, and also a fence, which in reality was a part of the bridge equipment, were suddenly taken down by the engineers, to bridge a supposed stream. In nine minutes the men of Company K had the spar bridge thirty feet long constructed, and a section of the 3d Battery of Field Artillery passed over it.

The review at the matinee of May 10 was taken by brevet Major Gen. George Moore Smith, 1st Brigade, N. Y., and a most interesting event in connection therewith was the evening parade by the cadet battalion from the New York Deaf and Dumb Institute. Mr. W. H. Van Tassel was drill master, and it was wonderful to see how the deaf mutes so quickly grasped the sign language in military movements.

On the night of May 10 the reviewing officer was Street Cleaning Commissioner J. McGraw Woodbury, who took the place of Mayor McClellan. The commanding officer of the provisional brigade was Col. Franklin Bartlett, of the 22d N.Y., the brigade being made up of details from the various organizations, and the ceremony being performed in excellent shape.

The review of May 11, taken by District Attorney William T. Jerome, with Col. Edward Duffy, of the 69th Regiment, in command, was one of the best of the week. On this evening some newcomers added to the interest of the exhibition. They were from the 2d Battalion of New York Naval Militia, of Brooklyn, and details from the several divisions held a competition with a loading machine for five-inch fixed ammunition.

Lieut. C. L. Poor, of the 1st Battalion of Naval Militia, and formerly of the Navy, was referee, Paymr. Arthur R. Pardington, 2d Battalion, was timer, and Lieut. H. H. Hall was in command of the details. There was the quickest kind of work in opening the breech, inserting the big cartridge, and removing the empty shell. The object was to see how many charges could be loaded in one minute. The record finally stood as follows: 6th (Signal) Division, 22; 1st Division, 22; 3d Division, 21; 2d Division, 20; 4th Division, 20; and 5th Division, 18. The battalion has the only loading machine outside the Navy, and it was evident by the skill displayed that it is put to good use.

It was certainly "Navy Night" at the Garden on May 12, when Rear Admiral Joseph B. Coghlan, U.S.N., commanding the navy yard, New York, was escorted to his place as reviewing officer amid great applause. With the Admiral were Comdr. William H. Turner, Comdr. Karl Rohrer, Lieut. Comdr. Benj. Tappan, Lieut. Comdr. Frank W. Kellogg, Lieut. Comdr. Harold P. Norton, Lieut. G. L. Smith, Paymr. Joseph C. Cheatham, Naval Constr. Henry Williams and Civil Engr. Walter H. Allen, U.S.N.

Closely following the arrival of Rear Admiral Coghlan, a battalion of marines and bluejackets from the U.S.S. Alabama, in command of Ensign George B. Landenberger, U.S.N., marched into the arena for review by the Ad-



miral. The battalion, which was headed by a detail from the marine band in red coats and white trousers, was composed of one company of marines in dark blue coats and white trousers and four companies of bluejackets in white working suits. The battalion formed line in handsome shape, amid a tumult of applause, and the ceremony was performed with great credit.

Then the Navy men marched off and the regular review of the various Regular and State forces by Rear Admiral Coghlan followed. This review was in command of Col. James M. Jarvis, of the 8th N.Y., and was handsomely conducted. One company of sailors from the Alabama next gave an exhibition of street riot drill in command of Ensign Landenberger that would require hard work on the part of many land troops to equal. The company formed square, marched by the flank, fired by volley, marched in company front, and executed right turn, in very handsome and businesslike shape, and deserve great credit for the exhibition. Capt. W. H. Reeder, U.S.N., of the Alabama, was among the interested spectators.

Later in the night the men were regaled with sandwiches and cold bottles of beer, or soft drinks as desired, at the expense of the M.A.L.

At the matinee on May 13 there was an interesting competitive drill between cadets from St. Johns College, Peekskill Military Academy, Mount Pleasant Academy and Ossining. The Mount Pleasant cadets won, and received a handsome American flag from the hands of General Smith, the reviewing officer.

The last review, that of the night of May 13, was taken by Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A., with Col. William A. Stokes, of the 23d N.Y., in command, and proved a handsome ceremony. Col. George R. Dyer, president of the League, has worked in the most unselfish and earnest manner for its interests; and officers of the executive and other committees who performed their duties energetically and efficiently include Lieut. Cols. H. H. Treadwell, N. B. Thurston, T. J. O'Donohue, Major W. A. Turpin, Comdr. R. P. Foreshow, Major C. I. DeBevoise, Col. W. G. Bates, Capt. David Wilson, Col. W. F. Morris, Capt. Louis Wendel and Lieut. J. H. Barnard.

The visiting officers of the Army and Highlanders were well looked after by a committee composed of Lieutenant Colonel Thurston, Captain Wilson and Captain DuBois, who secured quarters for them at the Park Avenue Hotel.

It was due to Major W. A. Turpin that the officers from Fort Ethan Allen were met at the Grand Central Depot and provided with subsistence on arrival, and the major, who was an early riser, was at the depot at 5 a.m. on May 7. A detail from Captain Wendel's 1st Battery met the officers and men from Fort Myer and escorted them to quarters.

All the visiting officers and men were highly pleased at their treatment and expressed the wish that they might be present again next year.

It is interesting to note that during the past seven years the League has applied over \$35,000 of its profits from tournaments for the benefit of the Army, Navy, National Guard and Naval Militia. Army posts have been supplied with athletic apparatus, baseball outfits, boxing gloves, punching bags, etc. Cash contributions have been made to the Brooklyn Navy Yard and Marine Barracks and to the U.S. Military and Naval Academies.

In addition to the appropriations for the Regular services, substantial contributions have been made to every organization holding membership in the League for the development of athletics.

#### GALVESTON AND THE GALVESTON.

The Humane Society of Galveston, Texas, an organization of which supposedly prominent men and women of that city are members, has sent to the Secretary of the Navy the following protest, signed by the executive officer of the Society:

"Hon. W. H. Moody, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D.C.:

"Sir: Under instructions from the Humane Society of Galveston, I respectfully call your attention to the enclosed cuttings from a local paper in regard to the alleged ill-treatment of the seamen of the U.S. cruiser Galveston, recently in this port, by their commanding officer, which, after investigation, I found to be based on facts. Trusting that you will see fit to order an official inquiry into this matter, which has deeply stirred the hearts of the people of Galveston, who naturally take great pride and interest in the career of their naval namesake, I am very respectfully yours,

"H. W. D. LANGSTON,

"Executive Officer of the Humane Society of Galveston."

Enclosed in the protest are clippings from a Galveston paper, one of them telling of an alleged assault upon Police Clerk Gus Opperman, who, according to the report, "was brutally assaulted on board the cruiser Galveston yesterday by a mob of jackies who mistook him, so they say, for a deputy United States marshal. The mistake in identity was not discovered, however, until after Mr. Opperman had been rescued by a company of marines from the hands of his assailants. Continuing, this newspaper report says: "The men are a very dissatisfied lot of jackies and their action was brought about by the work of the deputy U.S. marshal, who has been quite active in returning sailors to the ship and turning them over to the commander. The men had sworn they would even matters if they ever got a chance and when Mr. Opperman boarded the vessel he was mistaken for a certain deputy who appears to have particularly aroused the hatred of the jackies. The assault was only an illustration of the state of affairs on board the Galveston, with its crew of sullen men and unpopular commander. The men speak in no unmeasured terms of the commander, who they declare rules the ship with arbitrary restrictions and imposes the extreme penalties for the most trivial infractions of the rules. It was reported last evening that there were sixty men in double irons and many more under guard on the ship and that the marines were well nigh exhausted in their effort to maintain order. It is unfortunate that the namesake of this city in the Navy should have such a record on its initial voyage. There are men on the Galveston who have served under several other commanders and a number of them have been in the Service for many years, but none were found who had a good word for this commander."

Another clipping is enclosed, taken from the Galveston Tribune of April 27, which quotes at great length an unnamed "prominent citizen" regarding the alleged condition of affairs on the Galveston. He claims to have heard the commander of the Galveston direct that all men of the ship ashore be brought to the ship at once. This prominent citizen says further that "the police department was too busy with the excursion crowds in the city to chase around arresting so-called deserters and the police were not inclined to do this work even though they had nothing else to do. None were brought in because the commander sent for them."

The Secretary of the Navy has replied as follows to the communication of the Humane Society, whose executive

officer was not well enough informed to know that the Hon. W. H. Moody ceased to be Secretary of the Navy nearly eleven months ago:

"May 11, 1905.

"Sir: The Department has received yours of the 4th instant addressed to the Hon. W. H. Moody, Secretary of the Navy, requesting that an official inquiry be made into the alleged ill-treatment of the seamen of the cruiser Galveston while in the harbor at Galveston by the commanding officer of that vessel and enclosing as evidence thereon two clippings from newspapers of your city.

"The Department appreciates the motives which move your organization as representative citizens of Galveston to take an interest in the welfare of the enlisted men of our naval vessels, particularly in the men of the cruiser Galveston, and your organization may be assured that just and specific charges against the conduct of an officer of any rank as well as enlisted men will receive careful investigation on the part of the Department.

"The two clippings enclosed with your letter as a basis of complaint against the conduct of the commanding officers of the Galveston have been read with care. In the clipping from the Galveston Tribune, dated April 27, the evidence presented by the writer of the article shows, stated briefly, that a certain number of men from the Galveston were granted leave of absence in your city, that while on leave or when absent without leave from their vessel a certain number were arrested by the police officials of the city for being drunk in public places or drunk and disorderly or for violations of some city ordinance.

"That 'the majority of the men arrested were placed in the coop to sleep off their drunk and then released as neither the police nor Recorder Royston were disposed to punish the poor fellows for having got beyond the limits of polite conduct while laboring under a cargo of liquor.' It appears further that under these circumstances the commanding officer of the vessel requested the city police officials to return to the ship all men on shore from the vessel or at least all men who were overstaying their leave; it is of no importance which. What the Department desires to point out is that if the facts were as stated in the paper, it is a matter of deep regret that the men should have conducted themselves on shore to the scandal and disgrace of the Service, and if the commanding officer of the vessel knew the facts to be as stated he was not only right in requiring the return of all men on board, but he would have been guilty of neglect of duty had he not done so, and liable to reprimand and other punishment. The offering of rewards for the return of men on board ship when absent without leave or after their leave has expired is recognized by law in such cases as a necessary expedient.

"The article then concludes with the substance of a statement from 'a member of the crew' of the Galveston which claims to deal with the general service condition of enlisted men on board ships of the Navy. It is grotesquely absurd, as far as the main facts are concerned, but one allegation is made to the effect that both the commanding and executive officers of the Galveston have at some time or another addressed some member of the crew to his face as a 'd—fcol.' If proven to have been used, such language would indeed be reprehensible, but your society will not deny that the use of the term is by no means confined to officers or men of the Navy. Do not understand that this offense would be lightly considered, but it may be pointed out with propriety that as hearsay it forms a slight charge upon which to base sweeping condemnation of the character of a man.

"The other clipping, date and source not given, deals with a very serious matter, and that is an alleged assault on board the Galveston by a 'mob of bluejackets.' This article states that 'Police Clerk Opperman, while on board the Galveston, was thrown down, kicked and beaten and no doubt would have been killed had it not been for the action of the officers in coming to the rescue.'

"It is evident from the gist of the two articles referred to that if the facts are as stated in them, there is a very bad element in the crew of the vessel, who have no proper place in the Navy. The attack of a mob of uniformed men of the Navy on board ship against any person, whether citizen or official, particularly against an official of the city whose guests they were; the overstaying of leaves of absence, coupled with arrests for drunkenness in public places and violation of city ordinances, constitute the most ample excuse for any lawful action which any commanding officer of a vessel might take to preserve order and discipline.

"The Department cannot sufficiently express its regret that the men of the Galveston should have thus conducted themselves and expresses the hope that the reports may prove to have been exaggerated in large degree, as well as the statements made in the same article that the police authorities were not disposed to assist in the return of men to their duties on board ship, as otherwise the only effective means to prevent the recurrence of similar occurrences will be to restrict the visits of national ships to your harbor to the limit of prohibition until the unfortunate effect which may have been created in the minds of the law-abiding citizens of Galveston shall have been obliterated. Very respectfully,

"PAUL MORTON, Secretary.

"Mr. H. W. D. Langston, Inspector Humane Society of Galveston, Galveston, Texas."

#### GUNS FOR THE NAVY.

There are few officers in the Navy who thoroughly realize the great and rapid improvement that has been made during the past year in the ordnance of the United States Navy. Since Secretary Morton's advent into the Cabinet radical changes in policy have been made which, we firmly believe, will have a most far-reaching effect upon the efficiency of the Navy.

We doubt whether there are many officers who are aware of the fact that some of the latest men-of-war commissioned have gone to sea lacking many of their guns, owing to the utter impossibility for the Naval Gun Factory in Washington to turn out the weapons as rapidly as needed. The vessels in question, we are informed, are of the West Virginia, Colorado, Maryland and Pennsylvania class. These ships, which are admittedly as powerful as any of their class ever constructed for this or any other Navy in the world, will not receive all of their guns until next September, notwithstanding the strenuous efforts that will and have been made by the Naval Gun Factory, working three shifts a day, to meet the demands upon it. The Colorado and West Virginia are both still in need of three-inch guns and new sights for their eight-inch guns, and the Pennsylvania and Maryland are without a single six or three-inch gun.

Had these ships been delivered at the time called for by the contracts under which they were constructed, they would certainly be worse off for ordnance than they are at the present time. No one is to blame for this condition of affairs but Congress. Had Congress followed

the various recommendations that have been made to it during the past few years, the guns needed for the new Navy would now be ready.

The Secretary of the Navy, and the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, have recently departed from the precedents of the past ten years, and have decided to have guns of small and large calibers made for the Navy by private manufacturers. The policy of the concentration of naval gun construction in the naval factory at Washington has been costly to the Government because of the many failures in gun construction which would never have been tolerated from private concerns, and it has also resulted in grave congestion and is partly to blame for the present inability of the Government to furnish its new ships with guns as rapidly as they are needed.

Some important recommendations will be sent to Congress by the Navy Department next year in the matter of naval ordnance. In the meantime, however, it is proposed by Secretary Morton and Rear Admiral Mason to make contracts with private concerns for the manufacture of guns. The Army is also now making some guns for the Navy, and it is believed that the existing congestion will be relieved in a short time. When Congress reconvenes this question of making guns for the new ships will be called to its attention, and it will be asked to appropriate a sufficient sum for replacing all the old model guns now on ships of the Navy with new guns constructed especially for the use of smokeless powder. The explosions within the past two years of old guns on the Iowa and on other ships which were originally intended for the use of brown powder, has aroused the Navy Department to a full realization of the fact that all such guns should be replaced by new and modern weapons. As another means to increase the efficiency of the Navy, Secretary Morton has directed Admiral Mason to change the sights and training gear on every ship of the Navy, and has stipulated that this work shall be completed on the vessels of the most powerful types by January 1, of 1906.

#### DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER.

An important decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury was rendered this week on the claim of Brigadier General Hayes, retired, for travel pay from the State to which he was assigned for duty with the militia to his home, on relief from that duty. The Comptroller held in the case that General Hayes was entitled to travel pay as claimed.

Lieut. W. A. Mitchell, C.E., U.S.A., disbursing officer, at Fort Leavenworth, appealed May 3, 1905, from the action of the Auditor for the War Department in disallowing certain payments of extra duty pay aggregating \$11.57 because the periods of service were less than ten days. The length of service was more than ten days in each case, but there was a break in the continuity of service, in one case because all the men in the battalion were required to attend the funeral of an officer, and in the other because a post holiday intervened. The Comptroller decides as follows: "The disallowed items in the account will be allowed and a certificate of differences issue accordingly in the amount of \$11.57. This office has no jurisdiction of any item in the account which may have been suspended by the Auditor. The account has been returned to the Auditor together with all papers."

R. Dillman, chief yeoman, U.S.N., enlisted June 27, 1899, to serve for four years, and was discharged March 13, 1903, before the expiration of his term of enlistment, to enable him to accept an appointment as pay clerk, receiving an ordinary discharge with a recommendation for re-enlistment. He resigned from said office May 20, 1903, and re-enlisted as chief yeoman on July 13, 1903, within four months from the date of his discharge. On his appeal from the decision of the Auditor disallowing his claim for continuous service pay, the Comptroller decides as follows: "The primary object of this act is to encourage the prompt re-enlistment of desirable men, and as it is a beneficial act it should receive a liberal construction. As the claimant received a recommendation for re-enlistment upon his discharge after a service of more than three years, and re-enlisted within four months from the date of said discharge, I am of the opinion that he is entitled to the pay provided by said act. The action of the Auditor is disapproved and a certificate of differences will be issued accordingly."

Pay Insp. T. J. Cowie, U.S.N., through the Secretary of the Navy, requested a decision as to the legality of the payment of \$8 per month from the contingent appropriation for the Naval Academy under "rent of buildings," to each of the musicians composing the Naval Academy band. The Comptroller decides "that there is no authority of law for paying the bandsmen for commutation of quarters, eight dollars per month each, the payment being made on regular rolls each month. Whatever quarters the Government furnishes the bandsmen should be furnished in kind either by allowing them to occupy quarters owned by the Government or by renting buildings for that purpose."

#### DECISIONS BY THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

The right of assistant civil engineers in the Navy to five years' credit for constructive service on appointment from civil life has been sustained by the Court of Claims in an opinion announced May 15 in the test case of Asst. Civil Engr. Clinton D. Thurber, appointed Jan. 1, 1904. Subsequent to his appointment the Comptroller of the Treasury decided that the Act of March 3, 1903, creating the new office of Assistant Civil Engineer, was in conflict with that provision of the Personnel Act which allowed five years' constructive credit on appointment from civil life. This decision cut down all such officers from the \$1,800 a year promised, to the \$1,500 a year, provided by the Act of 1903 for such officers in their first five years of service. Mr. Thurber brought suit through Messrs. George A. and William B. King for the \$1,800 announced in the circular, on the faith of which he accepted his appointment, and this claim is sustained by the Court of Claims. The decision is based in the main upon the position that it would be a breach of faith for the Government to refuse the payment of the salary provided for by the circular. It is not probable that any appeal will be taken from this decision, as it relieves the Bureau from serious embarrassment in properly filling the Corps of Civil Engineers.

The Court of Claims decided Monday, May 15, the test case of 1st Lieut. Walter A. Wiley, U.S.R.C.S. He claimed in his petition, filed by the Messrs. King, an increase of ten per cent on his pay while serving in the waters of Alaska in 1902, 1903 and 1904. The claim was based on the provisions of the Army Appropriation Acts of 1901 and 1902, for an increase of ten per cent. of pay proper to all officers serving beyond the limits of the States and Territories of the Union, as made applic-



able to the Revenue Cutter Service by the Act of April 12, 1902, placing the officers of that service on Army pay. The court decides against the claim, holding that the case is governed by the decision of the Supreme Court in the Thomas case that officers of the Navy, while on sea duty, are performing their normal duty, even when in foreign ports. The same rule, it is held, applies to the Revenue Cutter Service and that they, even when on duty in other waters than the home waters of the United States, cannot get the benefit of the Army act allowing increase of pay for foreign service.

The Court of Claims on Monday, May 15, decided in a suit brought by Messrs. George A. and William B. King, on behalf of Lieut. Col. Benjamin R. Russell, U. S. M. C., retired, in favor of his claim for full active duty pay while on duty as secretary of the Board of Awards, from April 30 to July 26, 1904. The provision of the Army Appropriation Act of April 23, 1904, provided for the assignment of retired officers of the Army to active duty on recruiting service, Courts Martial, Courts of Inquiry and Awards, and to staff duties not involving service with troops, and for full pay and allowances while serving under such assignment. The effect of this decision is to hold that that act permits officers of the Marine Corps to be similarly assigned, and to receive full pay while so serving. Of course the modification of this provision made by the Army Appropriation Act of March 2, 1905, would undoubtedly be held to apply to marine officers. This provision cuts down the pay of retired officers above the grade of major assigned to active duty to their retired pay, not, however, in any case, to be below the full pay and allowances of a major on the active list. No written opinion was rendered by the court in the case, but such is the effect of the decision.

#### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

A test of a Bethlehem steel plate for one of the ships now building has been ordered by the Bureau of Ordnance for next week. The test will be made at the Naval Proving Ground, at Indian Head, Md.

Under the direction of Naval Constr. Robert Stocker, U. S. N., the work preliminary to the removal of the 8-inch gun of the battleship Iowa, at Norfolk, Va., damaged by an explosion, while the vessel was engaged in record target practice off Pensacola, Fla., began on May 11. It will take several weeks before the new gun is installed in the turret and the work completed.

The big floating drydock built by the Maryland Steel Company at Sparrows Point, Md., for the United States Government for service in Philippine waters, will, it is expected, be launched about June 15 next. Mr. Sven Anderson is superintendent of the dock department at Sparrows Point, and it is under his direction that this as well as the New Orleans dock was built. Civil Engr. Leonard M. Cox, U. S. N., is the Government's representative supervising the construction. The dock is built in a large excavation or basin, across one end of which is a dam, which keeps the waters of the Patapsco out. When all is ready this dam will be removed, and the dock, instead of being launched from ways, as is the case with a ship, will be floated out of her basin into the river. This dock, which has an extreme length of 500 feet, is built in three sections, the end sections each being 90 feet long and the center section 320 feet long. The dock is self-docking, thus allowing its bottom to be scraped and cleaned at regular intervals or as needed. Ninety-six hundred tons of metal enter into its construction and more than 2,000,000 rivets hold the plates together. There are 900 tons of machinery, wood, etc., on the dock, making its total weight 10,500 tons. On the starboard side are the quarters for the officers and crew, a fully equipped machine shop, donkey engines, electric light, motor and fire pump. On the other side are the huge pumps used to pump out the water from the dock when lifting a ship. There are also three boilers and three engines on this side of the dock. It will dock the largest battleship in our Navy in three hours, and has a lifting capacity of about 16,000 tons. The space between the side walls is 106 feet. As well as having a complete machine shop on board—an innovation on floating docks—there is a complete compressed air outfit on board for running the pneumatic tools used in repairing the ships. Thus the Manila dock is equally operative at sea as well as when moored off shore.

Orders have been given to put the Prairie out of commission at the navy yard, New York, next week, and the officers from that ship will be assigned to others where they are sorely needed.

The monthly memorandum for Navy paymasters is still in the hands of the printer. It should be out by next week at the latest.

No report has yet reached the Navy Department of the court of inquiry in progress at Annapolis convened for the purpose of investigating allegations made by Comdr. J. K. Barton against Lieut. Col. Lincoln Karmany, of the Marine Corps. It is said that the controversy arose over the failure of the son of Commander Barton to become a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps. Commander Barton is quoted as attributing this failure to unfounded charges made against his son by Colonel Karmany. Comdr. Walter F. Worthington is presiding over the inquiry.

The officer who complained that he was charged for gas, water, electricity and heat, which was furnished free to officers occupying Government quarters at the navy yards, if he has not succeeded in lessening his own expenses at least has the satisfaction of knowing that his protest has not been wholly unavailing. The occupants of Government quarters will hereafter be charged for water and electricity according to its measurement by meters and for heat according to radiating surface.

At its next meeting the Board on Construction expects to take up the discussion of certain changes on the Maryland suggested by the several members of the board as a result of their recent visit to Norfolk and Newport News when they inspected the ship. Most of the changes are of a minor nature. No date has yet been set for another trip of inspection.

#### OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

Manila, May 15, 1905, 7:58 a.m.  
The Military Secretary, Washington:  
The following deaths have occurred:  
Drowned, body recovered, Robert Frith, Co. G, 17th U. S. Inf., May 7.  
Killed in action, Charles J. Hoos, Troop C, 14th U. S. Cav., April 13.  
CORBIN.

Manila, May 13, 1905, 8:02 a.m.  
The Military Secretary, Washington:  
Col. Philip Reade reports Buford with part of 19th Regiment, U. S. Infantry, on board running at full speed struck coral reef four miles from Malabang. Navy has lent assistance; but at latest accounts Buford had not

been gotten off. Reported no leakage and condition not precarious unless storm sets in, of which there are no signs. Thomas leaves to-day to give assistance and bring up 2d Regiment, U. S. Infantry, which was to come on Buford. Cable communication with Mindanao very uncertain. Thomas will be necessarily delayed several days in return voyage. Will hasten her departure in every way possible under the circumstances.  
CORBIN.

## THE NAVY.

### VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

#### NORTH ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, Commander-in-Chief.

##### FIRST SQUADRON.

###### First Division.

Send mail for ships of this division to Fort Monroe, Va.  
MAINE, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Evans), Capt. Charles T. Hutchins. At Hampton Roads, Va.  
MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns, Capt. William S. Cowles. At Hampton Roads, Va.  
KENTUCKY, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns, Capt. William J. Barnette. At Hampton Roads, Va.  
KEARSARGE, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns, Capt. Raymond P. Rodgers. At Hampton Roads, Va.

###### Second Division.

Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, Divisional Commander.  
ALABAMA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns, (flagship of Rear Admiral Davis), Capt. William H. Reeder. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.  
ILLINOIS, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns, Capt. John A. Rodgers. Arrived May 12 at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.  
IOWA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns, Capt. Benjamin F. Tilley. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
MASSACHUSETTS, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns, Capt. Edward D. Taussig. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

##### SECOND SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Charles D. Sigbee, Commander.

###### Third Division.

Send mail for ships of this division, except Galveston, to Tompkinsville, N.Y.  
BROOKLYN, A.C., 20 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Sigbee), Capt. John M. Hawley. Sailed May 14 from the naval station, San Juan, Porto Rico, for Tompkinsville, N.Y.  
CHATTANOOGA, P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. Alex. Sharp. Sailed May 14 from the naval station, San Juan, Porto Rico, for Tompkinsville, N.Y.  
GALVESTON, P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. William G. Cutler. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. Reginald F. Nicholson. Sailed May 14 from the naval station, San Juan, Porto Rico, for Tompkinsville, N.Y.

###### Fourth Division.

To be commanded by Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson.  
COLORADO, A.C., 22 guns, Capt. Duncan Kennedy. Arrived May 15 at Provincetown, Mass. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.  
PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 22 guns, Capt. Thomas C. McLean. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.  
WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 22 guns, Capt. Conway H. Arnold. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.  
MARYLAND, A.C., 22 guns, Capt. Royal R. Ingersoll. At Newport News, Va. Address there.

##### THIRD SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Royal B. Bradford, Commander.

###### Fifth Division.

Send mail for ships of this division in care of the Postmaster, New York city.  
OLYMPIA, P.C., 14 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Bradford), Arrived May 18 at the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.  
CLEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. William H. H. Southerland. At Monte Christi, Santo Domingo.  
DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. Alex. McCrackin. At Monte Christi, Santo Domingo.  
DENVER, P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. Joseph B. Murdock. At Sanchez, Santo Domingo.

###### Sixth Division.

Send mail for ships of this division in care of the Postmaster, New York city.  
TOPEKA, G., 8 guns, Comdr. Frank A. Wilner. Arrived May 15 at Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo.  
DETROIT, U.P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. Bernard O. Scott. Arrived May 18 at Fajardo, Porto Rico.  
NEWPORT, composite gunboat, 6 guns, Comdr. James T. Smith. At Fajardo, Porto Rico.  
CASTINE, G., 8 guns, Comdr. Edward J. Dorn. At Santo Domingo City, Santo Domingo.

##### COAST SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Francis W. Dickinson, commander.

TEXAS, 2d C.B.S., 8 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Dickinson), Capt. George A. Bicknell. At Annapolis, Md. Address there.  
ARKANSAS, M., 6 guns, Comdr. Rogers H. Galt. Arrived May 13 at Annapolis, Md. Address there.  
FLORIDA, M., 6 guns, Comdr. John C. Fremont. At Annapolis, Md. Address there.  
NEVADA, M., 6 guns, Comdr. Alfred Reynolds. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
ATLANTA, P.C., 8 guns, Comdr. William F. Halsey. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there. Assigned to the Coast Squadron May 13.  
NEWARK, P.C., 12 guns, Comdr. Charles J. Badger. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there. Assigned to the Coast Squadron May 13.  
HARTFORD, C., 13 guns, Comdr. T. E. De Witt Veeder. Arrived May 18 at Annapolis, Md. Assigned to the Coast Squadron May 13.  
TERROR, M., 4 guns, Lieut. Comdr. William F. Fullam. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there. Assigned to the Coast Squadron May 13.

##### DESTROYER FLOTILLA.

Under command of Lieut. Comdr. Marbury Johnston. Send mail for the boats of flotilla to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., unless otherwise noted. The Whipple, Hull, Worden and Macdonough of this flotilla are assigned to the Coast Squadron.  
WHIPPLE, Lieut. Jehu V. Chase (pennant boat of Lieut. Commander Johnston). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.  
HULL, Lieut. Frederick A. Traut. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.  
HOPKINS, Lieut. Montgomery M. Taylor. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.  
LAWRENCE, Lieut. Andre M. Procter. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.  
MACDONOUGH, Lieut. Roland I. Curtin. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.  
STEWART, Lieut. David F. Sellers. Sailed May 17 from the naval station, Key West, Fla., for the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
TRUXTON, Lieut. Clark D. Stearns. Arrived May 18 at the naval station, San Juan, Porto Rico. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.  
WORDEN, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

#### Fleet Auxiliaries.

ABARENDA (collier), merchant complement. Harry S. Myddleton, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
ARETHUSA (water boat), merchant complement, W. E. Seccombe, master. Sailed May 17 from the naval station, Port Royal, S.C., for the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
CAESAR (collier), naval complement, Lieut. Comdr. George H. Stafford. Arrived May 18 at the navy yard, New York. Address there.  
CULGOA (supply vessel), naval complement, Lieut. Comdr. James H. Oliver. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.  
HANNIBAL (collier), merchant complement, R. J. Easton, master. Sailed May 15 from the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla., for the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.  
LEONIDAS (collier), merchant complement, George Worley, master. Arrived May 13 at Monte Christi, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.  
MARCELLUS (collier) merchant complement, F. N. Le Cain, master. Arrived May 16 at Newport News, Va. Send mail to Annapolis, Md.  
POTOMAC (tender), Lieut. Anton Kautz. Sailed May 14 from the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba, for the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.  
SCORPION, C.G. (tender), Lieut. Comdr. Hilary P. Jones. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.  
STERLING (collier), merchant complement, George McDonald, master. At Monte Christi, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

#### PACIFIC SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, Commander-in-Chief. Address of Squadron is in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal., unless otherwise noted.  
CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Goodrich), Capt. Edwin K. Moore. At San Francisco, Cal.  
BENNINGTON, G., 6 guns, Comdr. Lucien Young. Sailed May 17 from San Francisco, Cal., for the naval station, Hawaii.  
BOSTON, P.C., 8 guns, Comdr. Kossuth Niles. Sailed May 12 from the naval station, Hawaii, for San Francisco, Cal.  
MARBLEHEAD, U.P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. Frank H. Holmes. At San Francisco, Cal.  
PAUL JONES, T.B.D., 2 tubes, Lieut. Gregory C. Davidson. At San Francisco, Cal.  
PERRY, T.B.D., 2 tubes, Lieut. Frank H. Schofield. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.  
PRINCETON (composite gunboat), 6 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Francis H. Sherman. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there. Placed in commission May 12.  
WYOMING, M., 6 guns, Comdr. John E. Roiler. At Panama. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

#### Squadron Auxiliary.

SATURN (collier), Joseph Newell, master. At San Francisco, Cal.

#### UNITED STATES ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Charles J. Train, commander-in-chief. Rear Admiral George C. Reiter ordered to command Philippine Squadron. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal., unless otherwise noted.

#### Battleship Squadron.

WISCONSIN, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Train), Capt. Richardson Clover. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.  
MONADNOCK, M., 6 guns, Lieut. Douglass E. Dismukes. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.  
OHIO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns, Capt. Leavitt C. Logan. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.  
OREGON, 1st C.B.S., 12 guns, Capt. John P. Merrill. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

#### Gunboat Division, Battleship Squadron.

CALLAO, G., 6 guns, Lieut. Robert W. Henderson. At Canton, China.  
ELCANO, G., Lieut. Comdr. Hugh Rodman. Arrived May 14 at the naval station, Cavite, P.I.  
VILLALOBOS, G., 2 guns, Lieut. William D. MacDougall. At Shanghai, China.  
WILMINGTON, L.D.G., 8 guns, Lieut. John P. J. Ryan. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Torpedo Flotilla Division of the Battleship Squadron.

Under command of Lieut. Noble E. Irwin.

BARRY, T.B.D., 2 tubes (pennant boat of flotilla commander), Lieut. Noble E. Irwin. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.  
BAINBRIDGE, T.B.D., 2 tubes, Lieut. Clark H. Woodward. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.  
CHAUNCEY, T.B.D., 2 tubes, Lieut. Earl P. Jessop. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.  
DALE, T.B.D., 2 tubes, Lieut. Harry E. Yarnell. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.  
DECATUR, T.B.D., 2 tubes, Lieut. Dudley W. Knox. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

#### Cruiser Squadron.

BALTIMORE, P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. Nathan Sargent. At Woosung, China.  
CINCINNATI, P.C., 11 guns, Comdr. Carlos G. Calkins. Arrived May 14 at the naval station, Cavite, P.I.  
RALEIGH, P.C., 11 guns, Comdr. Asher C. Baker. At Shanghai, China.

#### Philippine Squadron.

Rear Admiral George C. Reiter ordered to command. Sailed from San Francisco April 20.  
RAINBOW, station and distilling ship, Comdr. Walter C. Cowles. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.  
PAMPANGA, G., 4 guns, Ensign Oscar F. Cooper. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.  
PARAGUA, G., 4 guns, Ensign Charles S. Kerrick. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.  
MINDORO, G., 4 guns, Ensign John G. Church. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.  
QUIROS, G., 2 guns, Lieut. James E. Walker. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.  
PROLIC, G., 4 guns, Lieut. Comdr. John B. Blish. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.  
ARAYAT, Lieut. Raymond D. Hasbrouck. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

#### VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE, UNASSIGNED, TUGS, ETC.

ACCOMAC (tug). At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.  
ACTIVE (tug). At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.  
ALLEN. Lent to New York Naval Militia. Address New York city.  
ALICE (tug). Navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
ALVARADO, G., 2 guns, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.  
APACHE (tug), navy yard, New York. Address there.  
CHESAPEAKE, Lieut. Comdr. William C. P. Muir. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.  
CHICKASAW (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.  
CHOCTAW (tug). At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.  
COAL BARGE NO. 1. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.  
COLUMBIA, P.C., 11 guns, Capt. James M. Miller. Arrived May 12 at the naval training station, Newport, R.I. Address there.  
DIXIE, C.C., 10 guns, Comdr. Greenleaf A. Merriam. Arrived May 15 at Fajardo, Porto Rico. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.  
DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 3 guns, Lieut. Comdr. John H. Gibbons. Arrived May 18 at the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.  
DOROTHEA. Lent to naval militia of Illinois. Address Chicago.



**BAGLE**, C.G., 6 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Frank M. Bostwick. Engaged in surveying duty on the coast of Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

**BAURE**, sailing training ship. Navy yard, Norfolk. Address there.

**BLFRIDA**, lent to naval militia of Connecticut. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

**FERN** (tender), 3 guns. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

**FORTUNE** (tug), 1 gun. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

**GRANITE STATE**, lent to the New York Naval Militia. Address New York city.

**HAWK**, lent to Ohio Naval Militia. Address Cleveland.

**HERCULES** (tug), Lieut. Charles B. McVay. Sailed May 17 from the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., for the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail to the Norfolk yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

**HORNET** (tender to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

**HUNTRESS**, lent to naval militia of New Jersey. Address Camden.

**INCA**, lent to Massachusetts Naval Militia. Address Fall River.

**IROQUOIS** (tug), Lieut. Comdr. Albert P. Niblack. Arrived May 12 at the naval reservation, Midway Islands. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

**IWANA** (tug). At navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

**KEYSTONE STATE**, lent to the Pennsylvania Naval Militia. Address Philadelphia.

**LAWTON** (transport), Comdr. William Winder. Sailed May 15 from the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., for the naval station, Hawaii, en route Cavite. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

**MARION**, lent to California Naval Militia. Address San Francisco, Cal.

**MASASOIT** (tug), Btsn. Roland P. Teel. At naval station, Key West, address there.

**MICHIGAN**, C. 8 guns, Comdr. Henry Morrell. At Erie, Pa. Address there.

**MINNEAPOLIS**, P.C., 11 guns, Capt. Adolph Marx. Arrived May 13 at New London, Conn. Send mail to Newport, R.I.

**MOHAWK** (tug). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

**MODUC** (tug). At navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

**NARKEETA** (tug). At navy yard, New York. Address there.

**NEZINSCOT** (tug). At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H. Address there.

**NINA** (tug). At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

**ONIDA**, loaned to District of Columbia Naval Militia. Address Washington, D.C.

**ORIOLE**, lent to the Maryland Naval Militia. Address Baltimore.

**OSCEOLA** (tug), Btsn. Frederick Muller. At the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.

**PAWNEE** (tug). At Newport, R.I. Address there.

**PENACOOK** (tug). At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

**PENTUCKET** (tug). At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

**PEORIA**, Chief Boatwain Patrick Deery. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.

**PINTA**, lent to naval militia of California. Send mail to San Francisco.

**PISCATAQUA** (tug), Btsn. Edward Allen. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

**PRAIRIE**, P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. John F. Parker. Arrived May 16 at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. Has been ordered out of commission.

**PONTIAC** (tug). At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

**PORTSMOUTH**, lent to New Jersey Naval Militia. Address Hoboken.

**POWHATAN** (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.

**PAWTUCKET** (tug). Navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.

**PURITAN**, lent to the District of Columbia Naval Militia. Address Washington.

**RANGER**, C. Comdr. Templin M. Potts. Sailed May 1 from the naval station, Hawaii, for the naval station, Guam, en route the Asiatic Station for special duty. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

**RAPIDO** (tug). Naval station, Cavite, P.I. Address there.

**RESTLESS** (tender to Franklin), Btsn. John Winn. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

**ROCKET** (tug), Chief Btsn. Albert F. Benzon. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

**SAMOSET** (tug). At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

**SANDOVAL**, G., 2 guns. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

**SEBAGO** (tug). At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York.

**SIoux** (tug). Navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

**SIREN** (tender to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

**SOLACE** (transport), Comdr. James H. Bull. Sailed May 15 from San Francisco, Cal., for the naval station, Hawaii, en route to the Asiatic Station. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

**SOTOYOMO** (tug). At navy yard, Mare Island. Address there.

**STANDISH** (tug). At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

**STRANGER**, lent to Naval Militia of Louisiana. Address there.

**SYLPH**, C.G., 8 guns, Lieut. Franck T. Evans. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

**SVLVIA**, lent to naval militia of Maryland. Address Baltimore.

**TECUMSEH** (tug), Btsn. Martin Fritman. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

**TRAFIC** (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.

**TRITON** (tug), Btsn. Gustav Sabelstrom. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

**UNCAS** (tug), Chief Btsn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. Sailed May 17 from the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., for the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail to the Norfolk yard.

**UNADILLA** (tug). Navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

**VIXEN** (tender to Amphitrite), Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

**VIGILANT** (tug). Training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

**WABAN** (tug). At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

**WAHNETA** (tug). Navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

**WASP**, C.G., 6 guns, Ensign Rufus S. Manley. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

**WOMPATUCK**, Chief Btsn. Andrew Anderson. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

**YANKEE**, C.C., 10 guns, Comdr. Edward F. Qualtrough. Arrived May 13 at the naval station, Key West, Fla. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

**YANTIC**, lent to Michigan Naval Militia. Address Detroit.

**YANKTON**, C.G., 8 guns. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

We omit the torpedo vessels on special service and in reserve, the receiving ships, nautical school ships, auxiliaries of Asiatic Fleet and fish commission vessels this

week, as there are no changes in them since the list appeared in our last issue.

Key to abbreviations: 1st C.B.S., first class battleship; 2d C.B.S., second class battleship; A.C., armored cruiser; P.C., protected cruiser; C.C., converted cruiser; M., monitor; U.P.C., unprotected cruiser; C., cruiser; G., gunboat, and C.G., converted gunboat; T.B.D., torpedo boat destroyer; L.D.G., light draft gunboat; R.S., receiving ship.

#### NAVY GAZETTE.

MAY 12.—Lieut. J. M. Lüby, detached Scorpion; to home and ten days' leave.  
Ensign J. J. Fitzpatrick, detached Denver; to Brooklyn.  
Midshipman R. Wainwright, jr., sick leave extended two months from April 18, 1905.  
Paymr. J. Irwin, jr., to Lawton.  
Paymr. F. W. Hart, detached Lawton, settle accounts and wait orders.  
Paymr. C. H. Breyer, appointment dated July 26, 1904, duty on board the Lawton, revoked.

MAY 13.—Comdr. G. F. W. Holman, retired, detached duty as superintendent of the Pennsylvania Nautical School, from command Saratoga, etc., to home.  
Comdr. W. F. Halsey, detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc., to command Atlanta.  
Lieut. D. W. Todd, to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., June 1, 1905.

Lieut. G. Mallison, detached inspection duty Moran Brothers' Company, Seattle, Wash., etc., to Newport News, Va., for duty as assistant to the inspector of equipment at the works of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company.

The following named assistant naval constructors, upon the completion of their course of instruction at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, are granted leave until June 3, and will then be detached from the navy yard, Boston, Mass., and are ordered to duty at the places after their respective names:

Asst. Naval Constr. C. M. Simmers, to navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., duty department construction and repair.  
Asst. Naval Constr. J. W. Woodruff, to navy yard, Boston, Mass., duty department construction and repair of that yard.

Asst. Naval Constr. F. D. Hall, to the works of Cramp's Ship and Engine Building Company, Philadelphia, Pa., for duty as assistant to the superintending constructor.  
Asst. Naval Constr. R. P. Schlabach, to navy yard, Norfolk, Va., duty department construction and repair of that yard.

Asst. Naval Constr. G. S. Radford, to Quincy, Mass., for duty as assistant to the superintending constructor at the works of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company.  
Asst. Naval Constr. L. B. McBride, to navy yard, New York, N.Y., duty department of construction and repair of that yard.

Asst. Naval Constr. J. A. Furer, to navy yard, New York, N.Y., duty department of construction and repair of that yard.

Asst. Naval Constr. W. B. Fogarty, to navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., duty department construction and repair of that yard.

Asst. Naval Constr. S. M. Henry, to navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., duty department construction and repair of that yard.

Ensign G. F. Blair, commissioned an ensign in the Navy from May 2, 1904.

Col. R. Dickinson, commissioned a colonel in the Marine Corps from April 1, 1905.

Capt. C. B. Taylor, commissioned a captain in the Marine Corps from April 1, 1905.

Second Lieut. J. P. Wilcox, appointed a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps from April 13, 1905.

Chief Gun. D. Hepburn, commissioned a chief gunner in the Navy from March 6, 1905.

Btsn. H. A. Stanley, warranted a boatswain in the Navy from July 30, 1903.

Btsn. W. Johnson, retired, detached Naval Recruiting Station, Philadelphia, Pa., etc., to home.

War. Mach. C. M. Wingate, detached Santee; to Atlanta.

MAY 15.—Capt. W. H. Turner, commissioned a captain from May 6, 1905.

Lieut. Comdr. J. A. Hoogewerff, detached Minneapolis; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Leonard, detached Bennington; to Lawton as executive officer.

Med. Dir. D. N. Bertolotte, commissioned a medical director from April 5, 1905.

Med. Insp. H. G. Beyer, commissioned a medical inspector from April 5, 1905.

Surg. C. M. De Vallin, commissioned a surgeon from Jan. 31, 1903.

Surg. M. S. Guest, commissioned a surgeon from March 3, 1903.

Asst. Surg. R. A. Warner, appointed an assistant surgeon from May 3, 1905.

Asst. Surg. P. R. Stalnaker, appointed an assistant surgeon from May 3, 1905.

Lieut. Col. C. A. Doyen, commissioned a lieutenant colonel in the Marine Corps from March 11, 1905.

Chief Btsn. A. R. Nickerson, J. McGrath, C. Crone, J. Mahoney, E. V. Sandstrom and G. B. Henry, commissioned chief boatswains from April 10, 1905.

Chief Btsn. J. H. Doyle, commissioned a chief boatswain from March 6, 1905.

Chief Gun. C. B. Babson, commissioned a chief gunner from April 27, 1904.

Chief Gun. J. T. Roach, commissioned a chief gunner from March 6, 1905.

Chief Gun. C. Hiedahl, commissioned a chief gunner from April 10, 1905.

Chief Gun. J. Kenyon, commissioned a chief gunner from April 10, 1905.

Btsn. G. Ollif, warranted a boatswain from May 16, 1904.

Btsn. P. J. Kenney, warranted a boatswain from May 16, 1904.

Btsn. J. Law, warranted a boatswain from May 16, 1904.

Carp. E. F. Pullen, warranted a carpenter from Dec. 28, 1903.

Carp. A. Tucker, warranted a carpenter from Dec. 28, 1903.

Carp. C. Greenwell, warranted a carpenter from Dec. 28, 1903.

Carp. H. T. Newman, warranted a carpenter from Dec. 28, 1903.

War. Mach. C. Johanson, warranted from March 21, 1904.

MAY 16.—Comdr. C. J. Badger, detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc., to command Newark.

Lieut. Comdr. T. D. Griffin, to Coasters Harbor Island, Narragansett Bay, R.I., for duty in attendance at the conference of officers at the Naval War College.

Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Hetherington, detached Newark; to Minneapolis as executive officer.

Lieut. Comdr. R. B. Higgins, detached Newark; to home and wait orders.

The following officers are detached from duty at the Naval Academy and are assigned to duty on the vessels mentioned after their respective names: Lieut. T. L. Johnson, to Chesapeake; Lieut. F. B. Bassett, to Atlanta as navigating officer; Lieut. J. T. Bowers and Lieut. J. K. Robison, to Atlanta; Lieut. W. B. Wells, detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc., to Atlanta in charge of the engineering department of that vessel.

Lieut. J. R. P. Pringle, to Hartford; Lieut. E. H. Dunn, to Michigan; Lieut. G. C. Day, to Culgoa, as executive officer; Lieut. I. C. Wettengel, to Michigan; Lieut. E. S. Kellogg, to Hartford; Lieut. F. H. Horne, jr., to Newark; Lieut. W. T. Tarrant and Lieut. W. G. Briggs, to Hartford; Lieut. E. C. Kalbfus, to Newark in charge of the engineering department of that vessel; Lieut. E. B.

Fenner, Lieut. H. G. Sparrow, and Lieut. W. B. Tardy, to Newark; Lieut. G. R. Marvell, to Newark as navigating officer.

Lieut. H. A. Wiley, to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., June 1.

Lieut. O. P. Jackson, detached Massachusetts; to navy yard, New York, N.Y., duty equipment department of that yard.

Lieut. H. C. Mustin, detached Culgoa; to navy yard, Washington, D.C.

Lieut. B. C. Decker, detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc., to Newark as executive officer.

Ensign J. F. Green, detached Newark; to Massachusetts.

Ensign C. A. Gardiner, to Newport News, Va., for duty in the department of steam engineering at the works of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company.

Asst. Surg. E. A. Vickery, detached Southern, navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., etc., to Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

War. Mach. C. E. Peterson, detached Columbia; to home, leave until June 15, 1905. (Resignation accepted to take effect June 15, 1905.)

Cable from Commander-in-Chief, Asiatic Fleet, Cavite, P.I., May 17, 1905.

Comdr. H. Hutchins, detached command Rainbow; to home.

Comdr. W. C. Cowles, detached command Monadnock; to command Rainbow.

Lieut. Comdr. C. E. Rommel, detached Monadnock; to home.

Lieut. Comdr. A. W. Dodd, detached naval station, Cavite; to home.

First Lieut. P. M. Rixey, detached naval station, Olongapo, P.I.; to home.

Lieut. H. G. Gates, detached Oregon; to home.

Lieut. J. J. Raby, detached Monadnock; to home.

Lieut. C. M. Stone, detached Ohio; to Mohican.

Capt. T. C. Treadwell, detached naval station, Cavite, P.I.; to Ohio, fleet marine officer.

Capt. L. C. Lucas, detached Wisconsin; to naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Capt. J. T. Bootes, detached Ohio; to Wisconsin.

Ensigns F. W. Osborn and N. E. Nichols, detached Rainbow; to home.

Ensign J. O. Richardson, detached Monadnock; to home.

Ensign J. Downs, jr., detached Zafiro; to home.

Ensign R. R. Adams, detached Villalobos; to home.

Ensign W. G. Diman, detached Elcano; to home.

Gun. W. H. Walker, detached naval station, Cavite, P.I., to home.

Gun. T. J. Hurd, detached Oregon; to home.

Gun. D. B. Vassie, detached naval station, Cavite, P.I.; to home.

Asst. Surg. W. S. Hoen, detached Oregon; to home.

Btsn. E. Humphrey, detached Wompatuck; to home.

Chief. Btsn. A. Anderson, detached Piscataqua; to Wompatuck.

Act. Btsn. H. P. Rahbusch, detached naval station, Cavite, P.I.; to Piscataqua.

War. Mach. W. J. Powell, detached Ohio; to Cavite Station.

War. Mach. W. C. Gray, detached Cavite Station; to Ohio.

MAY 17.—Capt. H. Winslow, commissioned a captain from April 22, 1905.

Capt. J. A. Norris, commissioned a captain from March 31, 1905.

Comdr. C. A. Gove, commissioned a commander from May 6, 1905.

Comdr. J. C. Gillmore, commissioned a commander from April 30, 1905.

Comdr. B. Tappan, commissioned a commander from March 31, 1905.

Comdr. C. C. Rodgers, commissioned a commander from Feb. 21, 1905.

Comdr. W. I. Chambers, commissioned a commander from April 22, 1905.

Lieut. Comdr. B. C. Decker, commissioned a lieutenant commander from March 31, 1905.

Lieut. Comdr. B. W. Wells, commissioned a lieutenant commander from March 31, 1905.

Lieut. Comdr. K. McAlpine, commissioned a lieutenant commander from March 31, 1905.

Lieut. Comdr. L. C. Bertolotte, commissioned a lieutenant commander from April 30, 1905.

Lieut. F. Martin, commissioned a lieutenant from March 31, 1905.

Lieut. G. G. Mitchell, detached Chesapeake; to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., May 31, 1905; to Galveston, as navigator.

Passed Asst. Engr. R. Crawford, retired, detached Enterprise, May 25, 1905; to home.

Midshipman R. R. Riggs, detached Iowa; to Galveston.

Midshipman P. H. Fretz, detached Galveston; to Franklin.

Surg. H. D. Wilson, commissioned a surgeon from March 31, 1903.

P. A. Surg. H. A. Dunn, commissioned a passed assistant surgeon from June 7, 1904.

P. A. Surg. U. R. Webb, commissioned a passed assistant surgeon from Oct. 11, 1904.

P. A. Surg. H. M. Tolfree, commissioned a passed assistant surgeon from June 14, 1904.

Pay Insp. F. T. Arms, commissioned a pay inspector from March 13, 1905.

Asst. Paymr. C. N. Wrenshall, detached Florida, May 20, 1905, settle accounts and await orders.

Asst. Paymr. T. Williamson, jr., detached navy yard, Pensacola, Fla., etc., to Florida.

Chief Btsn. C. T. Chase, commissioned a chief boatswain from March 6, 1905.

Chief Gun. D. F. Diggins, commissioned a chief gunner from March 6, 1905.

Carp. A. L. Sundquist, detached naval training station, Narragansett Bay, R.I., etc.; to naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba, sailing from New York, N.Y., June 2, 1905.

MAY 18.—Capt. G. H. Kearney, detached navy yard, Boston, June 1, to navy yard, New York, for duty, head of department of steam engineering of that yard.

Capt. W. S. Moore, detached duty inspector of engineering material for the Massachusetts district, Boston, May 25; to navy yard, Boston, June 1, for duty as head of department of steam engineering.

Comdr. C. K. Curtis, detached command Newark; to navy yard, Norfolk, May 25, for court-martial duty.

Lieut. D. M. Wood, detached Newark; to Iowa.

Lieut. M. E. Reed, detached Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department, May 29; to Newport News, for duty at works of Newport News Shipbuilding Company for duty as assistant to inspector of machinery of Charleston.

Lieut. J. H. Rowen, detached Denver; to Quincy, Mass., for duty at works of Fore River Shipbuilding Company as assistant to inspector of machinery for the Rhode Island.

Major T. C. Treadwell, commissioned a major in the Marine Corps from Feb. 28, 1905.

Chief Gun. O. Fries, detached navy yard, New York; to Philadelphia, Pa., for duty at works of William Cramp Shipbuilding Company, in connection with the Tennessee, and similar duty with the Washington at works of the New York Shipbuilding Company, Camden, N.J.

Btsn. H. F. Rahbusch, warranted a boatswain in Navy from July 30, 1903.

Corps. A. R. Donaldson, E. L. Kempter and P. Treutlein, warranted as carpenters in the Navy from Dec. 28, 1903.

Paymr. Ck. H. H. Tebeau, appointment dated Oct. 25, 1904, duty on Florida, revoked.

The Revenue Cutter and Marine Corps orders will be found on Page 1038.



## NEWS OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Press despatches of May 15 from Manila report severe fighting during the two weeks preceding between United States troops and Moros in the Island of Jolo. The reports add that the regular forces under Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., commanding the Department of Mindanao, had fought several battles with the Moros, in which 300 of the latter were killed. The Moros are under the leadership of Pala, a noted slave trader, who has made a great deal of trouble for the Americans ever since they entered the Southern Islands. About a year ago he fled with many of his followers to the Island of Pulasekar, off the coast of Borneo. One of his followers recently deserted and took refuge in a British settlement. Pala demanded of the British local magistrate that he surrender the deserter and when the demand was refused Pala ordered a massacre in which twenty-five persons, including several British subjects, were slain. Pala then escaped to Jolo, where he organized an uprising of 600 Moros against the Americans. General Wood with the 14th Cavalry, the 17th, 22d and 23d Infantry and detachments of the Philippine Scouts and native constabulary promptly took the field against the hostiles and will push operations to a finish. Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin, U.S.A., commanding the Philippines Division, cabled from Manila to the War Department on May 17 as follows:

"Have as yet no official details of fight in Jolo. Medical officer furnishes chief surgeon of the division the list of killed and wounded and is all the information we have. No report has been received from General Wood. The cable south to Jolo and Zamboanga has not been working for several weeks. Cable ship is constantly at work, and will have it restored very soon."

The message then gives the following casualties resulting from the Jolo engagements of May 2, 3, 4 and 5:

## KILLED.

Henry Ballbach and Daniel Burke, Troop M, 14th Cav.  
Everett C. Fowler, Troop L, 14th Cav.  
Lewis Williams and John Kelley, Co. K, 17th Inf.

## WOUNDED.

James C. Gunn, Hospital Corps.  
Murray D. Higgins, Co. K, 3d Battalion Engineers.  
Harry A. Southard, Charles E. Carson, and Frank C. Carpenter, Troop L, 14th Cav.  
Theodore E. Thorsen, Troop M, 14th Cav.  
William H. Griggs, 28th Battery, F.A.  
Elmer E. Gore and Nelson R. Hughes, Co. A., 22d Inf.  
George G. Brock and Joseph A. Adams, Co. B, 22d Inf.

James Wild and Howard Glasgow, Co. C, 22d Inf.  
James J. Stamates, Co. D, 22d Inf.  
Jacob Orken, Co. I, 22d Inf.  
Luther Jessup, Co. L, 22d Inf.  
Frederick K. Paul, Co. M, 22d Inf.  
William A. Putnam, Co. F, 17th Inf.  
Thomas F. Brewer, Co. H, 17th Inf.  
Patrick J. Conlin, Co. C, 17th Inf.  
Casualties in engagement at Camp Vicars, April 12:  
Wounded—Garret Butler, Joseph R. Miller and Archie W. Sorrelle, Troop C, 14th Cav.

Manila press despatches of May 18 are to the following effect: "Major Gen. Leonard Wood has exterminated the band of outlaws led by Datto Palas in the island of Jolo. The American troops killed 100 of the band and then destroyed the fort occupied by the outlaws. Subsequently they surrounded and killed the subordinate detto and the remaining twenty-four outlaws. The Americans lost three killed and seventeen wounded. The complete annihilation of the band is expected to pacify the island."

The United States Government has petitioned the Supreme Court of the United States for a rehearing in two cases involving the construction of the President's Philippine tariff order of July 12, 1898, in which decisions adverse to the Government were given a few weeks ago. In explaining the reasons for asking a rehearing, the Solicitor General of the United States says: "Without magnifying possible dangers it is evident, I think, that while the opinion of the court strikes down only the tariff on merchandise from the United States, the legality of the entire structure of civil government after the ratification of the treaty is involved and may be denied hereafter relative to other features not now presented or foreseen, if the court adheres unqualifiedly to the logic of this opinion. The court would not regard as controlling the large amount of money involved, but it is worth while to point out that the refunds called for under the decision of the court will reach the sum of \$7,000,000, and that this vast sum will be paid in large part to aliens who were opposing rather than supporting the authority of the United States."

Manila despatches state that Captain Hayson, of the Philippine Constabulary, stationed at Siassi, Island of Mindanao, was murdered on May 14 by one of his own Moro sentinels.

The civil authorities of the Philippines are considering the question of reducing the constabulary to 2,500 and reorganizing them as provincial police, instead of maintaining them as a semi-military body, as at present. The proposed change is due in part to the fact that the force as at present constituted is a heavy drain on the insular treasury.

Judge Jenkins, of Manila, who has recently been holding court in the provinces of Pangasinan and Union, states that a secret organization known as the "Guard of Honor," whose aims and purposes are supposed to be similar to those of the notorious and disloyal order called the "Katipunan," is growing in the northern provinces of Luzon, and that it may ultimately cause political disturbances. The "Guard of Honor" has about 5,000 members and appears to be bitterly opposed to any organized authority. It was originally formed during the Spanish days and after American occupation its members fought impartially with both the Americans and the insurgents. Some of the bands also did excellent work in behalf of the American Government, notably that of Crispulo Patano, now a lieutenant of scouts studying at Fort Leavenworth on the recommendation of General Bell.

The Military Secretary of the Army on May 13 received the following cablegram from Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin, U.S.A., commanding the Philippines Division: "Col. Philip Reade reports that the Buford, with part of the 19th Regiment of United States Infantry on board, running at full speed, has struck a coral reef four miles from Malabang. The navy has lent its assistance; but at latest accounts the Buford had not been gotten off. It is reported that there is no leakage and her condition is not precarious unless a storm sets in, of which there are no signs. The Thomas leaves to-day to give assistance and to bring up the 23d Regiment of United States Infantry, which was to come on the Buford. The cable communication with Mindanao is very uncertain. The

Thomas will necessarily be delayed several days on the return voyage. She will hasten her departure in every way possible under the circumstances." The Buford, a later despatch reports, was refloated and on May 18 proceeded on her way to Manila under her own steam. Two of her forward bulkheads were reported leaking.

The Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department, by direction of the Secretary of War, and with the authority of the Government of the Philippine Islands, invites bids for \$1,000,000 sewer and waterworks construction bonds of the city of Manila, authorized by Congress to provide for the administration of the affairs of the civil government in the Philippine Islands. The total amount thus authorized is \$4,000,000, of which the bonds now about to be issued and dated June 1, 1905, are the first instalment; bonds to the amount of \$2,000,000 may be issued on Jan. 2, 1907, and \$1,000,000 on Jan. 2, 1908. Bids for the bonds will be received until 3 o'clock p.m., on May 25, at the Bureau of Insular Affairs, War Department, Washington, D.C. Further and detailed information regarding the issue, and also as to the financial condition of the city of Manila, will be furnished on application to Col. C. R. Edwards, Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs.

Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A., commanding the Department of the Visayas, has issued an order announcing that the station at Hinolasen, on the Dolores River, Island of Samar, now occupied by the 37th Company of Philippine Scouts, has been named Camp Avery in honor of the late Lieut. Morton L. Avery, a scout officer who was killed in action at that place Jan. 10, 1905.

## GREAT FIELD DAY IN MANILA.

Thanks to the well-directed efforts of Brig. Gen. George M. Randall, U.S.A., commanding the Department of Luzon, Philippines Division, the annual Field Day of that department, which extended from the morning of April 5 to the afternoon of April 8, presented one of the finest displays of outdoor sports ever witnessed in Manila or elsewhere in the islands. Teams of winners in the monthly field days at the various posts of the department were present and the contests were all spirited and exciting. They took place on the splendid field at Camp Wallace, and each day's events were witnessed by large and enthusiastic gatherings. The grandstand was thronged at every meeting, those present including Major and Mrs. Corbin, Brigadier General and Mrs. Randall and scores of other officers and their wives. The results of the contests were as follows:

Winners of silver cups: For general events, 2d Cavalry, 20 1-2 points; for cavalry events, 12th Cavalry, 45 points; for infantry events, 20th Infantry, 38 1-2 points. Winner of gold medal: For greatest number of points in individual general events, Corpl. G. H. Farron, Co. F, 2d Cav.

Winners of silver medals: Names are of winners of first place in each individual event in general events: 125-yard obstacle race, Pvt. J. J. Ryan, Co. I, 20th Inf.; running high jump, Sergt. H. Kreiger, Co. F, 20th Inf.; running broad jump, Corpl. G. H. Farron, Co. F, 2d Cav.; throwing 12-pound hammer, Pvt. A. Valliers, Co. F, 2d Cav.; 220-yard hurdle, Sergt. H. R. Doane, Co. D, 13th Cav.; pole vault for height, Corpl. F. H. Mann, Co. F, 2d Cav.; 220-yard dash, Corpl. G. H. Farron, Co. F, 2d Cav.; 100-yard dash, Pvt. J. Farrell, Co. D, 7th Inf.; baseball throwing, Corpl. A. F. Chase, Co. E, 13th Cav.

## GENERAL EVENTS

Points	Points
2nd Cavalry.....20½	12th Cavalry.....45
20th Infantry.....14	13th Cavalry.....23
13th Cavalry.....12	2d Cavalry.....20
7th Infantry.....5½	INFASTRY EVENTS
12th Cavalry.....3	20th Infantry.....38½
4th Infantry.....2½	4th Infantry.....30½
	7th Infantry.....20

At the close of the contests on the final day the division commander, Major General Corbin, was invited to present the prizes to the winners, but he declined, declaring that the honor belonged to the department commander, Brigadier General Randall, under whose diligent efforts the sports were organized. General Corbin however thanked the officers and men for their conduct and congratulated them upon their excellent showing. Then, turning to General Randall, he said:

"The republic has been served by no stauncher citizen or finer soldier than George M. Randall. With the coming of his new and long-deserved rank, old soldiers will think of three illustrious major generals together; three illustrious Georges who stand in a class together; George R. Thomas, George Crook, and George M. Randall. With the going away of Randall and McCaskey I shall be lonely in the Philippines as the only general who served in the Civil War. And now I propose three cheers for —"

"The words," says the Manila Times, in describing the scene that followed, "were lost in one great cheer. A thousand soldiers and civilians, standing with bare heads before the grandstand, did not wait for General Corbin to finish. They cheered as they have not cheered before in the weeks of sports and gave a ringing tiger, too, for the old veteran who stood up there to give out the prizes: the well-loved commander of the department. General Randall did not make a speech. To the men he commands and to his brother officers his silence was even more eloquent. For he is not the man to be at loss for an answer when answer is to be made. Yet for such tribute there was no answer in words. Quietly the General gave out the cups to the regimental commanders of the 2d, the 12th and the 20th. Then the winning athletes stepped forward from the press to receive their medals and the men cheered them as they fell back. But the real hero of the day seemed to be the man who gave out the medals, not one of those who stood below to receive them. When the last prize had been handed down, and the last cheer given for a winner, Major George Duncan, the officer in charge, proposed 'three cheers for those good athletes who didn't win.' Then again regimental rivalries were forgotten and the winners cheered the losers. The tournament was over and the regiments, ready to return home, shared the pleasant thrill of having done a good thing and done it well."

During the Field Day period a baseball tournament was held, which closed with the final standing of the teams as follows:

	P.	W.	L.	Perct.
20th Infantry.....	5	5	0	1.000
12th Cavalry.....	5	4	1	.800
4th Infantry.....	5	3	2	.600
13th Cavalry.....	5	2	3	.400
2d Cavalry.....	5	1	4	.200
7th Infantry.....	5	0	5	.000

It is the universal opinion of soldiers and civilians in Manila that this year's Field Day was the most brilliant one ever given in that city. General Randall is being congratulated from all quarters.

## INTER-POST RIFLE CONTEST, ISLAND OF LUZON.

An interesting and remarkably close inter-post shooting contest between a team from the battalion of the 4th U. S. Infantry at Lucena (Camp Wilhelm), P.I., against a team from the 12th U.S. Cavalry from Camp McGrath, P.I., in obedience to a challenge addressed to the commanding officer, 12th Cavalry, by Major McIver, 4th Infantry, was shot in March last. The contest resulted in a victory for the Infantry team by just one point. Both teams were composed of picked men, and the officiating officers at each post were the following: Camp Wilhelm, Batangas, P.I., Major McIver, 4th Inf., commanding; coaches, Captain Simmons, 4th Inf., Captain Nesbitt, 4th Inf.; officer in charge, Captain Jarvis, 4th Inf. Camp McGrath, Tayabas, P.I.: Lieut. Colonel Chase, 12th Cav., commanding; coaches, Captain Littlebrant, 12th Cav., Lieutenant Van Way, 12th Cav.

The slow fire was at 200, 300, 500 and 600 yards, and the rapid fire at 200 and 300. The skirmish fire was in lying and kneeling positions, and the aggregate scores of each team under the several conditions follow:

## CAMP WILHELM COMPETITORS.—4TH INFANTRY TEAM.

	S.F.	R.F.	Sk. F.	Agg.
1st Sergt. Heath, Co. M.....	161	80	144	385
Sergt. Rabaler, Co. L.....	167	90	120	377
Corpl. Campbell, Co. K.....	160	72	124	356
Corpl. Krise, Co. M.....	159	83	111	353
Sergt. Happer, Co. K.....	140	83	117	340
Pvt. Grimes, Co. K.....	158	78	100	336
Sergt. Latslaw, Co. I.....	149	69	104	322
Art. Cumberledge, Co. I.....	147	83	71	301

Infantry Team Total.....2,781

## CAMP MCGRATH COMPETITORS.—12TH CAVALRY TEAM.

	S.F.	R.F.	Sk. F.	Agg.
Sergt. Horn, Troop F.....	160	96	128	384
Blks. Elbridge, Troop D.....	162	79	128	369
1st Sergt. Russell, Troop B.....	154	88	125	367
Pvt. Epperhart, Troop B.....	159	79	120	358
Corpl. Drake, Troop A.....	162	84	90	336
1st Sergt. Duboviczky, Troop E.....	174	78	83	335
Corpl. Bodnar, Troop B.....	155	81	85	321
Sergt. Tierney, Troop E.....	153	83	74	310

Cavalry Team Total.....2,780

## MANILA NOTES.

Manila, P.I., April 15, 1905.

The past week has been the most active in Army circles since the field day of last June, this year's sports proving the most successful and enjoyable in the history of the Department of Luzon. The rainy season interfered and caused postponements last year, but 1905 has made a record not to be easily reached. Major G. B. Duncan, Philippine Scouts, officer in charge, deserves highest praise for his untiring work and practical ability in arranging every detail of this four days' competition.

The following regiments were entered for the competition: 2d, 12th and 13th Cavalry; 4th, 7th and 20th Infantry; all doing wonderfully well. At the close of the program on Saturday last, Gen. H. C. Corbin, commanding the Division of the Philippines, made a few happy remarks, congratulating all on the successful ending of the sports, and paying a glowing compliment to Gen. George M. Randall, commanding the Department of Luzon. General Corbin asked the General Randall present the prizes, which he did. Col. Winfield S. Edgerly, 2d Cav., received a silver cup, the prize won by his regiment; Col. John B. Kerr, 12th Cav., took a cup won by his men, and Col. Marion P. Maus, that of the 20th Infantry. Individual prizes, consisting of gold and silver medals, were pinned on each man's left breast by General Randall amid deafening applause. Three cheers were offered for the popular Department Commander, General Randall, which were given by thousands of voices, soldiers and civilians alike. Major Duncan then proposed three cheers for the "athletes who did not win," which were given with good will. Fine weather prevailed all through the field day dates, cool breezes from Manila bay tempering this, our summer heat.

Lieut. and Mrs. Charles W. Farr, Med. Dept., who are expected shortly in Manila, will be guests on their arrival of Col. and Mrs. C. G. Starr. Dr. Farr, who has been surgeon on the transport Thomas, will be assigned for duty in the provinces. Major Frank R. Keefer, surgeon, and Mrs. Keefer, are late arrivals in Manila. They have been enjoying a trip to China. Mrs. Keefer will be remembered as Miss Terrell, granddaughter of the late Col. Charles W. Terrell, paymaster, retired, of San Antonio, Texas. Lieut. Charles L. Woodhouse, 4th Inf., of Camp Eldridge, Laguna, who has been attending the field day sports, left the islands on April 12 for a trip through Japan.

For the past several days one could almost imagine himself in old Kentucky, for the large number of colonels to be found in Manila, the colonels of all six regiments serving in the Division of the Philippines having been ordered here in connection with field day.

Col. Charles A. P. Hatfield, 13th Cav., who has been at Camp Stotsenberg with his regiment, will leave to-day for the States. Colonel Hatfield's health has been much improved since his recent trip to Japan. The Logan also carries Lieut. Wilson G. Heaton, 13th Cav., who has made many friends in the islands.

Lieut. Col. William F. Tucker has been announced by General Randall as chief paymaster, Department of Luzon. Mrs. Tucker is a valuable addition to Manila society.

Col. John L. Clem, chief Q.M., Philippines Division, is receiving congratulations on having served continuously forty years this month, having entered the Service as drummer boy at the age of ten years. Colonel Clem is one of the most popular officers in the Orient.

Miss Girard, eldest daughter of Col. Joseph B. Girard, surgeon of the Division, gave a beautifully appointed dinner to the "young people" on April 11, at Colonel Girard's spacious quarters on Calle Noleda. General Randall gave a large dinner on Friday evening to the visiting colonels.

Major John Stafford, 20th Inf., Mrs. Stafford and the charming Misses Stafford, are at Camp William McKinley, for station, having come up from Camp Gregg. Lieut. Col. Alfred Reynolds, I.G., with station at Fort Santiago, Manila, leaves for the United States to-day on the Logan. Brig. Gen. William S. McCaskey, wife and son, are also among the homegoers. General McCaskey has been relieved from duty in Manila.

There was an unusually large number of dinners at the Army and Navy Club, Walled City, on Wednesday evening last. Among the hosts was Lieutenant Commander Welles, U.S. Navy, his guests for dinner being Admiral Train, Mr. Ferguson, executive secretary to Governor General Wright, and Mrs. Ferguson; Col. John A. Hull, J.A.G., Mrs. Hull, and Col. Daniel M. Appel, surgeon. Lieut. Harry N. Cotes, 12th Cav., who came to Manila for field day from Camp McGrath, Batangas, entertained at late dinner at the Army and Navy Club, Mrs. and Miss Clagett and Lieut. Wallace M. Craigie, 7th Inf., aide-de-camp to General Randall, Col. William S. Scott, Mrs. Scott, and Major Henry H. Benham, 23d Inf., from Malabang, Mindanao, with Mrs. Benham, occupied another table at the club.

Lent is very general observed in Manila, many of the most popular society leaders positively refusing to enter sports of any kind until after Easter.

Major Horatio G. Sichel, 12th Cav., and Mrs. Sichel, left Santa Mesa garrison a few days ago for a tour



through Japan. Lieut. and Mrs. Robert L. Richards, also of Santa Mesa, go home to-day. Capt. C. C. Collins, Med. Dept., taking Dr. Richards's place.

It is thought that Santa Mesa will be abandoned as a garrison early in the fiscal year, July or August.

Lieut. Robert U. Patterson, Med. Dept., is in Manila, accompanied by Mrs. Patterson. They expect to leave shortly for Japan, where Dr. Patterson goes on leave, after which he expects to be relieved from duty in the islands.

The "500" Club met at the hospitable quarters of Capt. and Mrs. Harry L. Pettus on Saturday evening last. A delightful time was spent socially, refreshments being served.

The crew of the Rainbow, now in these waters, gave a successful minstrel entertainment in the Manila opera house last week. The proceeds go to the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

At a recent meeting of the Grand Army of the Republic a committee was selected to assist Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin and Col. John L. Clem in the proper observance of Memorial Day on May 30. There will be a procession of our military, with speaking at the cemetery and decorating the graves.

#### MALABANG.

Malabang, Mindanao, P.I., March 30, 1905.

An expert rifleman's test, under the supervision of Col. Philip Reade, 23d U.S. Inf., took place on the range on March 22, 1905, as follows: Slow fire and timed fire, 200, 300 and 600 yards; long range firing and skirmish.

Capt. G. S. Goodale, adjutant, 23d Inf., conducted the test, and the following named officers acted as range officers: Capt. M. C. Kerth, 23d Inf.; Capt. F. H. Pope, 14th Cav.; 1st Lieut. F. S. Young, 23d Inf.; 1st Lieut. H. J. McKenney, 14th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Kyle Rucker, 14th Cav.; 2d Lieut. A. C. Keyes, 14th Cav.; 2d Lieut. G. A. Donaldson, 23d Inf.; 2d Lieut. W. A. Blain, 23d Inf. The result of the test was as follows:

A, slow fire; B, timed fire; C, skirmish; D, total.				
	A	B	C	%
Sergt. Fred McDonald, 23d Inf.....	93	47	72	212 70.67
2d Lieut. Edmund L. Zane, 14th Cav.....	97	54	57	208 69.33
1st Lieut. Paul T. Hayne, jr., 14th Cav. ....	92	63	62	207 69.
Pvt. Frank Desmond, 23d Inf.....	70	49	84	203 67.77
Capt. Harry A. Eaton, 23d Inf.....	89	49	63	201 67.
Corpl. Robt. B. Wren, 23d Inf.....	93	63	49	195 65.
Sergt. Isalah C. Cooper, 23d Inf.....	98	54	43	195 65.
Corpl. Samuel H. Cottingham, 23d Inf.....	72	44	78	194 64.67
1st Lieut. Fred Bury, 23d Inf.....	65	47	78	170 63.33
Pvt. Robt. Nisbett, 14th Cav.....	82	56	52	190 63.
Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A.....	85	49	68	202 67.33
Capt. Herbert B. Crosby, 14th Cav.....	81	44	69	194 64.67
Capt. James G. Harbord, 11th Cav.....	70	50	43	163 54.33

Pvt. James N. Chambers, Co. F, 23d Inf., missed by one point only, and Major Gen. Leonard Wood missed by two points only, the required aggregate of 204 or 65 per cent, necessary to attain the classification of expert rifleman. General Wood will be a competitor for a place on the division Infantry team of 1905, which will take place at Malabang April 24 and 27, under Col. Philip Reade, 23d Inf., as officer in charge. Eight regiments of Infantry will be represented in the competition, and about 120 contestants are expected to take part.

The following members of the 23d Infantry have qualified as expert rifleman this season: Pvt. Sylvester Potter, Co. I, score, 239; 1st Lieut. William W. McCammon, 229; Pvt. Benjamin Enloe, I, 224; Sergt. Frank Rich, D, 224; 1st Lieut. Robert E. Grimstead, 222; Pvt. James W. Whittier, E, 221; Pvt. Joseph Krusch, L, 219; Sergt. E. W. Everett, D, 216; Sergt. Charles Schrier, C, 212; Sergt. Fred McDonald, A, 212; Cook J. E. Rooney, G, 210; 1st Lieut. Isaac A. Saxton, 207; Sergt. Francis Tyler, A, 207; Pvt. E. C. Bechtold, D, 207; 1st Lieut. John W. Norwood, 206; 1st Lieut. Fred S. Young, 206; Sergt. Francis Troughet, L, 206; 2d Lieut. Fred N. Turner, 204; Artificer William F. Lauscher, I, 204; Artificer George Howard, K, 204; Mus. F. A. Bailey, B, 204.

It is the hope of Colonel Reade that his regiment will be represented in the competition for places on the Army team in the United States next fall. No one in Malabang knows whether twenty expert rifleman is a fair showing or not. We do not know what other regiments are doing. You may expect a communication from Malabang giving the result of the first annual division Infantry competition ever held in the Philippine Islands in about a month from date of receipt of this.

#### RIFLE.

#### NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., May 17, 1905.

The battleship Texas, flagship of the Coast Squadron of the North Atlantic Fleet, which is one of the vessels of the summer cruise squadron of the midshipmen, returned to Annapolis again Friday morning, after having gone down the bay on a short cruise. She steamed into the Severn river, the first battleship of the Navy that has ever done so. Since the channel has been deepened to thirty feet, it will now permit the entrance of any of the ships of the Navy, but none had yet attempted to come into the river, owing to the fact that the width of the channel inside is not sufficient to permit of a big ship swinging around with much ease. Admiral Dickens, who is commanding the Coast Squadron, decided to steam in, and the big battleship is now moored to the Santee dock. The Texas will remain here now until the midshipmen embark for the cruise.

Thirty thousand dollars have been spent in dredging a channel 160 feet in width to a depth of thirty feet. Owing to the nature of the material to be removed and the slope given to the walls of the channel, it was feared by many that the channel would soon efface itself, or be lost by the action of the tides. The passage of the Texas, however, disproved this fear. When she entered the channel a leadman was stationed in the chains and kept the lead going constantly. In two casts of the lead, bottom was found at 23 1/2 feet and at all other times 30 feet and over was found. As the Texas draws twenty-four feet seven inches she at all times had ample water under her. Heretofore it has been necessary for battleships or other large battle craft to anchor in the roadstead outside of the harbor and in the open bay.

Mr. John Wood Philip, who recently received a designation for appointment to the U.S. Marine Corps, will leave Annapolis to-morrow. Mr. Philip, who is a son of the late Admiral "Jack" Philip, U.S.N., will go to Washington, where he will next week take the examination and, if successful, will be ordered to the School of Application here.

A handicap track meet was held at the Naval Academy Saturday morning, between the midshipmen and St. John's College. St. John's won four events out of six. The events won by the Navy were: 220-yd. dash, won by Burg; second, Washburn; 23-3-5 sec. Relay race, Navy team—Hawkins, Lynch, Olding, Purnell.

Lieut. A. H. McCarthy, U.S.N., attached to duty at the Naval Academy, has been granted leave from May 30 to July 5, and it is understood that he and Miss Elizabeth Larned will be married during that time. The engagement was announced several days ago.

The monitor Florida, another of the vessels of the coast fleet for the summer cruise, has arrived at the Naval Academy, coming here from Lambert Point, Va. The Florida came in just ahead of the Texas. The guns from her after-turret saluted the flag of Rear Admiral Brownson, flying from the mast of the ship Santee. The guns of the Academy returned the salute by firing seven guns in honor of Comdr. John C. Fremont, commanding the Florida.

The bachelor officers attached to the academy, Satur-

day morning, defeated the naval benedicts overwhelmingly, and would have whitewashed them had it not been for Prof. C. V. Cusack's one score in the last inning. The final score was 14 to 3, in favor of the bachelors. Batteries: Bachelors—Dashiell and Robinson; married officers—Smith and Coyle.

Midshipman C. H. Wells, who resigned from the Naval Academy, has again entered the academy. He was given a second appointment, passed the examination, and at once resumed his studies.

John D. Vogle was, on Monday, found guilty of disorderly conduct and fined \$5 by Justice Charles G. Fieldmeyer. R. L. Moore was presented on a similar charge, but was acquitted. The two young men, who are candidates, were arrested on Saturday night, alleged to have been implicated in turning in a false alarm of fire. The justice did not think the evidence sufficient to convict of the charge, but found proof of disorderly conduct in Vogle's case.

The members of the midshipmen's rifle team acquitted themselves finely in the friendly rifle match with the team of commissioned officers of the Maryland National Guard, held on the grounds of old Fort Madison, Saturday. The midshipmen won, making a total score of 923 to their opponents' 878, of a possible 1,000 points. The victory is most gratifying, as the National Guardsmen were all considered expert shots. Captain Cook has an international reputation, having been in the match for the Palma trophy, while others possessed national reputations. The success of the midshipmen was largely due to the work of Lieut. Provost Babin, U.S.N., who coached the team for the shoot. Lieutenant Babin himself is a well known rifle shot, and coached the Navy rifle team that won the Hilton trophy at the national competition at Fort Riley last year. The academy boys not only won the match, but Midshipman Amsden tied for first honors with Captain Cook, with a score of 165.

The conditions were ten shots, with two sighting shots, at each range of 200 and 600 yards, slow fire (one shot a minute); with ten shots and no sighting shots at 200 and 600 yards, rapid fire. The scores of the midshipmen, first two relays, slow fire, last two rapid fire, were:

	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Total.
Osborn	38	60	40	138
Calhoun	39	43	47	129
Lee	39	41	40	120
Helberg	36	31	30	97
Amsden	39	37	45	121
Stover	40	36	42	118

Team score, 923. Captain Stapler, of the Navy team, did not shoot.

The midshipmen closed their local baseball season at the academy on Saturday afternoon last with a defeat at the hands of Georgetown University, after they had made a plucky fight for victory. The score was 5 to 4. Beginning with this afternoon Coach Murphy will take the Navy ball tossers in hand and give them their final practice, to shape them for taking a victory from the West Point cadets when they make their journey up the Hudson on Saturday next. The game, Saturday, was exciting and interesting, and except for the first inning, when the Washingtonians batted out enough hits to bring in four runs, the midshipmen had a slight advantage over their opponents.

Lieut. T. P. Magruder, U.S.N., will be aide to Rear Admiral James H. Sands, when the latter officer assumes charge of the duties as superintendent of the Naval Academy next month.

On May 12 a tie game of baseball was played with the strong Maryland Athletic Club nine, of Baltimore, the score being 7 to 7.

Pennsylvania State College has cancelled the dual field and track meet which was to have taken place Saturday, May 20, but arrangements have been made for a team from Lehigh to fill the date.

The annual series of races for small boats began at the Naval Academy this afternoon, the boats being sailed by members of the six companies, comprising the 1st Battalion. The winning of places in these races counts for points in the competition for the brigade colors among the companies. The course was triangular in shape, and about eight miles in length. The catboat race was won by the 11th Company boat, coxswained by Midshipman C. S. Keller; time 60 minutes. The sailing launch race was also won by the 11th Company boat, coxswained by Midshipman Hugh Allen, of the second class; time 61 minutes 15 seconds. In the cutter race, the 54th Company boat, sailed by Midshipman Hugh Alken, second class, won; time 62 minutes and 30 seconds; second, 2d Company boat, sailed by Midshipman W. G. Pearso, fourth class; third, 6th Company boat, sailed by Midshipman Conant Taylor, second class.

#### NEW ENGLAND NOTES.

Boston, Mass., May 17, 1905.

Consternation reigns in the minds of the M.V.M. because of the alleged suggestion by General Miles that the dress uniform be that of the Continental army. Few seem to take the matter seriously, and many declare that they will resign before donning knee breeches, lace frills, etc., in this twentieth century. Some attempts have been made here to form a company of minute men, such as dance attendance upon the D.A.R. annually in Washington, but to date no progress has been made. Boston sees this costume once a year when the Amaseag veterans of Manchester, N.H., come here to participate in the A. and H. A. Company parade and "drumhead election" on Boston Common, and the small boy is more or less edified thereby. The Massachusetts Volunteer soldiery is nothing if not up-to-date, and not a few are outspoken in saying that the uniform alluded to belongs only to costume parties, and is a relic of the past anyhow.

Col. Samuel M. Mills, U.S.A., accompanied by Capt. Thomas E. Merrill, of his staff, made a tour of inspection on Friday, May 12, of all the posts hereabouts, it being his first in some time owing to an enforced leave. The Army and Navy Journal correspondent was courteously taken along and found much of interest to the feminine mind. The new tug, Gen. Thomas S. Jesup, was utilized, and it is a tidy boat, commanded by Captain Learson, an intelligent and studious man. This tug is so named for General Jesup, who served as quartermaster in the Army for forty-two years. He was born the day the Constitution of the United States was adopted, served in the War of 1812, Mexican, and in the Indian wars. At Fort Strong, the first stop, Capt. Charles R. Lloyd is in command, and he conducted a tour of the several batteries. New buildings and other improvements are conspicuous on all sides. Captain Lloyd has as his guest his sister, from California, and they are enjoying the reunion.

At Fort Stanish a landing was made across the deck of the Mayflower, the lighthouse ship which shares with the Coast Artillery this station, although the lighthouse division comes properly under the head of the Navy. Captain Barton was in command and the ship steamed away before our return. At Fort Warren Colonel Mills was received by Major James C. Bush, Capt. Jacob C. Johnson and other officers, and an hour spent among the guns. At Fort Revere Lieut. Frank S. Long was in sole command, and a pleasant call was made at officers' quarters, where Mrs. Long graciously received us. At Fort Andrews all the officers were lined up to greet Colonel Mills, and during the tour of inspection I was escorted to the bungalow of Contract Surgeon and Mrs. Peck, the other ladies of the post being absent in the city. A luncheon was served informally on the quarter-master's tug. Colonel Mills entertained his son and some of his college mates at Harvard at an informal dinner at Fort Banks on that day.

There is quite a protest on over the date for the mobi-

lization of the State troops in July, as it causes a "split" week. Many of the men take their annual weekly vacation for this tour of duty, and object to the extra time off through starting in on the mid-week.

The "non-coms" on the staff of brigadier generals must go. That is the flat from Beacon Hill, according to rumor, although no official action has yet been taken.

Miss Helen M. Gould is to visit the Portsmouth Navy Yard early in June.

All officers at the Charlestown Navy Yard are henceforth required to pay for their own gas, heat, electricity and water, and meters are being installed. All this resulted because a marine officer objected to a tax not general, hence the inquiry and law. M.H.B.

#### FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, May 14, 1905.

The following invitation has been received by friends in the city: "Mr. and Mrs. George Washington Barrett request the honor of your presence at the marriage reception of their daughter, Laura Whitman, and Lieut. Albert Thurston Rich, U.S.A., on the evening of Monday, May 29, 1905, from half after eight until ten o'clock, 285 Clifton street, Malden, Mass." Cards are enclosed for the ceremony at 7 o'clock. Lieutenant Rich is an officer of the 26th Infantry, at present stationed at Fort Sam Houston, and has made many friends in San Antonio as well as the garrison.

Lieut. Garrison McCaskey left Sunday for San Francisco on a month's leave. While there he will attend his brother's wedding. His father and mother, Gen. and Mrs. McCaskey, will join him there on their return from the Philippines.

Mesdames Birmingham, Snyder and McAndrews were the hostesses of the Fort Sam Houston Card Club, which was entertained at Muther's garden Saturday evening. The prize winners were Mrs. Rowalle and Mrs. Willoughby, Major R. R. Stevens and Capt. O. B. Rosenbaum. Others present were Capt. and Mrs. Botes, Major and Mrs. Wallace, Major and Mrs. Finley, Mrs. Nielson, Mrs. Willoughby, Mrs. Rowalle, Capt. and Mrs. Kilbourne, Capt. and Mrs. Fleming, Capt. and Mrs. Preston, Lieut. and Mrs. McAndrews, Major and Mrs. Snyder, Mrs. Birmingham and Captain Sills.

Gen. Jesse M. Lee, commanding the Department of Texas, returned to Fort Sam Houston Saturday, May 1, from a trip to El Paso and intervening points visited by General Chaffee.

Mrs. Mosely entertained the Little Card Club Wednesday morning. Miss Constance Clark won first prize, Mrs. Fleming consolation, and Mrs. Finly the guests' prize.

Major Gaston, Capt. John Preston and Capt. L. Fay Kilbourne returned from New Orleans May 4.

Lieut. Gen. Samuel B. M. Young, U.S.A., retired, who has been a guest of Col. L. M. Maus at the post, left for Corpus Christi to join Miss Clara Driscoll's private car party. They left in General Manager Jeff N. Miller's private car "Nellera" for a short stay in Brownsville. The party were: General Young, Miss Driscoll, Mrs. Kaufman, Miss Flo Eagar, Mr. Robert Driscoll, sr., Mr. C. Kleberg, Mr. J. W. Sims and Mr. Robert Driscoll, jr. Mrs. L. Fay Kilbourne entertained the Little Card Club most delightfully Thursday morning. Miss May Cresson won first prize; consolation was won by Mrs. Gaston; Mrs. Badger won the guests' prize.

Major Walter L. Finley returned to Fort Sam Houston after an absence of several weeks at Hot Springs.

Generals Chaffee and Humphrey arrived at Fort Sam Houston Tuesday morning, May 2. In the evening they were entertained by the Order of the Carabao of Fort Sam Houston at a banquet served in Philippine style. The menu cards were designed by Captain Dickson, being pictures of General Chaffee and General Humphrey in a fancy border and surmounted by the head of a carabao. At the top of the page was: "Welcome to our wallow."

#### FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., May 14, 1905.

The 1st Battery and Co. I, 28th Inf., left the target range at Lake City on Tuesday and arrived here Friday morning, after a very hard, disagreeable trip, with hard rain every night, and on two days fall and snow.

The work on the two new double set of Infantry officers' quarters is being rapidly pushed, and will soon be completed.

Lieut. and Mrs. Ralph H. Leavitt, 28th Inf., spent Friday and Saturday in the post. Mrs. Leavitt left Saturday evening for her home in Fort Leavenworth for a short visit. Lieutenant Leavitt leaves Sunday for his post, Fort Lincoln, N.D. While at Fort Snelling they were entertained by several of the post people.

The Euchre Club met at Major S. E. Allen's quarters last Friday. Delightful refreshments were served after the games ended. Capt. and Mrs. John C. McArthur carried off the honors, winning, respectively, the gentlemen's and ladies' first prize. Colonel Pitcher won the "booby" prize, and Capt. John H. Parker the lone hand prize. Major Allen is now at Fort Sheridan as a member of the board for the examination of gunners for the Field Artillery. This board will also visit Leavenworth and Riley.

Capt. John H. Parker, 28th Inf., returned from Chicago on Friday, where he went to be present at the dinner given President Roosevelt by the Iroquois Club.

Capt. Jens Bugge entertained at a luncheon on Thursday in honor of Miss Webster, who is visiting Major and Mrs. Frick.

The new stringed instruments, recently purchased by subscription from the regimental officers, will be used for the first time on Monday night, when a concert, followed by a dance, will be given in the new unoccupied Infantry barracks.

The news of the sudden death of Lieut. C. L. Woodhouse, 4th Inf., came as a great shock to his friends in the 28th, from which regiment he was recently promoted.

Mrs. J. J. O'Connell and children arrived here yesterday morning after a short visit in the East.

#### FORT LOGAN H. ROOTS.

Fort Logan H. Roots, Little Rock, Ark., May 15, 1905.

The visitor to Fort Roots is struck by the beauty of the surroundings, for perhaps at no time in the history of the post have things presented so inviting or attractive an appearance. Also at no time has there been a greater number of hospitable officers or cordial women as occupants for the homes thereon. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Alfred C. Sharpe, who head the official corps, though only recently arrived from Denver, are considered great social acquisitions, and are occupying their new home at the post. Another favorite place of assembly for the society folk of Little Rock, is the home of Capt. and Mrs. C. L. Bent, both great favorites in the city.

All the residents have recently had their wide, southern verandas screened, made gay with partiennes of flowers, comfortable chairs and hammocks; and that additional concomitant to feminine comfort, the four o'clock tea table, is much in evidence each afternoon, when the men and girls from town assemble to do honor to the charming hospitality.

Mrs. Sterling R. Cockrill entertained with a large card party on Saturday afternoon last. The affair betook of the rose motif, all details of menu and decorations having conformed to the idea. One hundred and fifty women were present. The representatives from Fort Roots were: Mrs. Alfred E. Sharpe, Mrs. Charles L. Bent and Mrs. W. E. Vose.

Capt. Frederick E. Shaw gave an informal tea at his



bachelor quarters on Thursday evening. Captain Shaw also entertained with a dinner party on Saturday evening at the Falstaff, at which the decorations were American beauty roses. Covers were laid for twelve.

Mrs. M. F. Riley entertained at bridge on Monday. She was assisted in caring for her guests by Mrs. Hempstead, Mrs. Linn, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and Mrs. C. L. Bent, of Fort Roots. Capt. and Mrs. Bent entertained at dinner last Wednesday evening in honor of Col. and Mrs. Sharpe. On Sunday evening the Bent home was the scene of a pleasant Dutch supper, given in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence E. Taylor, of Texarkana, Texas. Twenty guests were present and souvenirs of the occasion were burnt wood steins. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, who have been visiting Capt. and Mrs. Bent, returned to their home on Tuesday. Major Robert G. Smither, U.S.A., returned on Sunday from Texarkana, Texas.

#### KEY WEST.

Key West, Fla., May 1, 1905.

May has brought many changes and promises to bring more in the personnel at the barracks and the naval station. The first to feel the impetus was the 11th Company, Coast Artillery, which antedated the orthodox moving day by starting on April 25 for Fort Washington, where it will participate in the joint exercises early in June. Capt. Philip R. Ward, Lieut. Charles L. Fisher and Lieut. John McLeod Page were in command, while Mrs. Ward, Mrs. Fisher and Mrs. Page accompanied their husbands as far as Washington. Captain Ward and Lieutenant Page do not expect to return to duty at this post, and the former is already under orders to report at the Artillery School at Fort Monroe on Aug. 1.

Capt. H. W. Butler, who had been regarded as a fixture, for the summer at least, received unexpected orders detailing him for duty at Fort Hunt during the joint exercises, and left with starting promptness.

The 8th Artillery band, which has been absent for a month cheering the solitude at Fort Dade, returned on May 3, and met with a most cordial welcome.

It is currently reported that Col. Walter Howe may act as one of the umpires at the approaching exercises, and be detailed for other duty at the expiration of that service. He and Mrs. Howe will be greatly missed in social circles, as during the past year they have done much to increase the entente cordiale between the post and the town.

Lieut. John M. Hudgins, U.S.N., inspected the wireless plant on April 20 to ascertain, if possible, why communication between Key West and Pensacola had proved so unsatisfactory. The fault would seem to be at the latter place.

The Tacoma, Galveston, torpedoed destroyer Stewart, and the tug Hercules, have made short stops at Key West, but the Olympia, Denver, Cleveland, Des Moines and Culgoa went to Dry Tortugas, where there is an abundance of coal, while, owing to the unusual drain upon the supply here, the reserve is being rapidly depleted. The U.S. survey steamer Bache arrived on May 11 from Panama, and is under orders to locate and report any obstructions which may exist in the various channels leading to Key West, due to the rapid growth of underlying coral.

The U.S. S. K. Comdr. Edward F. Qualtrough, has arrived from Santo Domingo, having on board Dr. Hollander, professor of political economy at Johns Hopkins, and confidential agent of the State Department, who has been investigating the financial condition in Santo Domingo.

The commandant of the naval station, Capt. G. P. Colvocoresses, will be detached on May 25 and report for duty as commandant of midshipmen at the Naval Academy early in June. Capt. W. H. Beecher, now on inspection duty at Camden, N.J., will be his relief, and a local paper concludes a complimentary notice of the present commandant with the hope that the improvements on the station may make as rapid and satisfactory progress under Captain Beecher as they have done under his immediate predecessors.

#### THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., May 11, 1905.

Col. George Andrews, Military Secretary of the Pacific Division, has gone to Washington, D.C., on a two months' leave, and during his absence Capt. Eugene P. Jervey, 10th Cav., aide to General Sumner, will be acting Military Secretary. Gen. C. A. Woodruff, U.S.A., retired, who has been on an extensive trip to Nicaragua, is being warmly welcomed by his friends upon his return to San Francisco. Mrs. Douglas, wife of Capt. J. B. Douglas, Art. Corps, accompanied by her little son, and mother, Mrs. Harris, left the post on Monday to visit her family in the East until later in the summer, when she will join her husband at Fort Monroe.

Miss Geneva Febiger, daughter of Major and Mrs. Lea Febiger, entertained a number of friends at a bridge party last Friday afternoon. Mrs. Andrews, wife of Lieut. C. F. Andrews, 13th Inf., has gone to Red Bluff to visit friends for a week or two.

Dr. Louis Brechemin, Jr., of Fort Baker, is being heartily congratulated upon his engagement, which has just been announced, to Miss Susanne Montgomery, of Philadelphia. The wedding will take place this fall.

Capitano Carmillo Corsi, of the Italian cruiser Umbria, called on General Sumner and on General Funston last week and the following day the generals, accompanied by their aides, returned his call.

The spring races run by the horses of the officers of the 2d Squadron of the 4th Cavalry are now over, Jamie, the horse of Lieut. J. B. Henry, having won from every other horse in the squadron.

The six bachelor medical officers of the general hospital have moved into the quarters which have just been built for them, and have started an officers' mess under the charge of Lieut. J. H. Allen, executive officer of the hospital.

The annual election of officers in the California Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, was held last week, and Col. W. R. Smedberg, U.S.A., retired, was made the new commander. Chaplain Ernest F. Newson, 9th Inf., is in the city on temporary duty until the sailing of the next transport. Col. Sedgwick Pratt, Inspector General of the Division of the Pacific, has completed his annual inspection of the Presidio. Capt. Tyree R. Rivers and Capt. R. A. Brown, 4th Cav., left on Tuesday for Ogden and other points not very distant from California to inspect and purchase horses for the Government.

Lieut. E. P. Rockhill, assistant surgeon, and Mrs. Rockhill have returned to the Presidio from Redlands, to pack their possessions preparatory to moving to their new station at Fort Wingate, N.M. Lieut. Douglas McCaskey, 4th Cav., will soon leave the Presidio with his wife, as he has been assigned to duty as aide to his father, Brig. Gen. W. S. McCaskey, who is now on his way home from the Philippines. Capt. Eugene O. Fehet, Signal Corps, is in the city from Benicia.

Major Lea Febiger, assistant inspector general, who has been ill in the general hospital, was able to go home on Monday.

The officers at Fort Baker gave another pleasant little informal hop last Tuesday evening.

Mrs. Brooks, who has been visiting Capt. and Mrs. J. B. Gowen, 10th Inf., left for her home in Arizona on Tuesday. Dr. C. F. Craig was relieved from duty at the general hospital on Monday, and with his family will occupy apartments in town until the sailing of the Logan at the end of the month. Dr. and Mrs. H. H. Rutherford expect to leave the quarters which Dr. Craig has just vacated. Lieutenant Frisbie, Philippine Scouts, who has been ill at the general hospital, left on Monday for Fort

Bayard, N.M., to be treated for tuberculosis. Lieut. Garrison McCaskey, 25th Inf., is in the city on leave from San Antonio, Texas.

Capt. Jacques Laditte, quartermaster, has gone on a leave to visit his old home in New Orleans.

#### PUGET SOUND NAVY YARD.

Bremerton, Wash., May 6, 1905.

Lieut. C. H. Fischer, U.S.N., has been ordered to take charge of the draft leaving for San Francisco on May 1. Mate J. L. Eckstrom, U.S.N., reported on board the Philadelphia for duty on April 30.

Mate J. R. Daly, U.S.N., drill master on the Philadelphia, is doing some very good work towards instructing the newly enlisted men in military tactics and also putting them through the regular morning physical exercises.

The boilers were removed from the Nipsic this week. Major and Mrs. C. G. Long left May 1 for South Framingham, Mass., on a visit of about three weeks. Commandant and Mrs. Barclay accompanied them to Seattle in the yard tug Pawtucket.

Naval Constr. and Mrs. Beuret entertained at dinner on Wednesday evening, May 3, for Capt. and Mrs. Bleeker, Civil Engr. and Mrs. Lewerenz, and Dr. Fauntleroy.

#### NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The annual convention of the Interstate N.G. Association, will begin June 19, 1905, at St. Paul, Minn. Invitations to attend this convention have been accepted by Gen. Robert Shaw Oliver, Assistant Secretary of War; Gen. George F. Elliott, commandant U.S.M.C., and other officers prominent in the Service. The Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy have kindly consented to detail officers of the various staff departments to attend the convention. All officers of the Regular or militia services, whether members of the Association or not, are cordially invited to be present. Special railroad and hotel rates have been arranged for. Particular information in regard to such rates may be obtained by application to Major George C. Lambert, Minnesota N.G., Room 502, National German American Bank Building, St. Paul.

Major G. M. Carnochan has resigned as inspector of small arms practice on the staff of General Smith, of the 1st Brigade N.Y., after a service dating from Jan. 25, 1901, and has been honorably discharged. Previous to his appointment on the staff of General Smith, Major Carnochan served as private, corporal, sergeant and lieutenant in the 7th Regiment, and was known as a very competent and hard working officer. Capt. John R. Hegeman, Jr., has been appointed to succeed him. The latter has been serving on the staff of General Smith as assistant inspector of small arms practice since October, 1899, and was also formerly a member of the 7th Regiment.

The troops of the Massachusetts Volunteer militia will hold their annual drill and encampments for the year 1905, as follows: The 1st Brigade (with the exception of the 1st Regiment H.A.), Brig. Gen. Emory P. Clark, the 2d Brigade, Brig. Gen. Jophanus H. Whitney, the 1st Corps Cadets, Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Edmunds, and the 2d Corps Cadets, Lieut. Col. Andrew Fitz, will hold their annual drill on July 5, and their camp from July 6 to 13, inclusive, at Westfield, Mass. The camp will be known as Camp Bartlett, to commemorate the brave and meritorious services to the State and nation of the late Gen. William Francis Bartlett, of Pittsfield, Mass. The 1st Regiment, H.A., Col. James A. Frye, will perform its tour of camp duty at Fort Rodman, New Bedford, Mass., in three detachments as follows: 2d Battalion, Major Quinby, B. C. D and K Batteries, July 8 to 15, inclusive; 3d Battalion, Major Nutter, E, F, I and M Batteries, July 15 to 22, inclusive; 1st Battalion, Major Dyar, A, G, H and L Batteries, July 22 to 29, inclusive. For the purpose of the State camp at Westfield, Lieut. Col. Charles F. Wesson, A.I.G., staff of the commander-in-chief, is detailed as division quartermaster. Col. William A. Pew, Jr., 8th Regiment, has been authorized to arrange for the muster into service of the new company at Beverly, and it is attached to his regiment and will be known as Company E.

New Jersey National Guardsmen will begin their rifle practice season at Sea Girt, N.J., much earlier this year. This will be done in order that every man in the N.G. may have an opportunity to shoot with his organization, and at other times, too, before the annual tournament of the N.R.A. and the N.J.S.R.A., which will commence on Aug. 24. The 5th Regiment, commanded by Col. E. W. Hine, with headquarters at Paterson, will open the season on June 19. Following the 5th Regiment will come the 1st and 2d Troops, Battery A and Battery B and the Signal Corps. The practice will be so arranged that while the 1st Brigade is enjoying the annual encampment the 2d Brigade will be on the rifle ranges qualifying as marksmen. There are many changes in the rifle range since last year. The triangular plot of ground lying north of the ranges has been cleared of the growth of scrub pine which heretofore ornamented it and laid out into an ideal skirmish ground. Ten more 300-yard targets and two more 1,000-yard targets have been added. Jetties are being built to protect the butts near the ocean, and the buildings on the ground have been freshly painted. Lieut. Col. Albert S. Jones, the enterprising secretary, recently promoted to lieutenant colonel and assistant inspector of rifle practice to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Colonel Reed, has received many congratulations upon his advancement.

The headquarters and 1st Battalion of the 71st N.Y., in general rifle practice at Creedmoor on May 16, despite the unfavorable weather, qualified 289 officers and men out of 293 present.

Squadron C, of New York, will move its belongings into its new armory on June 1 next. The armory will not be formally opened until later in the season.

The brigade of Connecticut National Guard will assemble for six days' tour of duty, as follows: At the State military rendezvous, Niantic, Conn.: 1st Infantry, July 31-Aug. 5, inclusive; 2d Infantry, 1st Separate Company and Signal Corps, Aug. 7-12, inclusive; 3d Infantry, Aug. 14-19, inclusive. The Coast Artillery will report at Fort Terry, Plum Island, N.Y., for six days' duty, July 24-29, inclusive. Troop A, Cavalry, Battery A, and Machine-Gun Battery will make a practice march of six days, in lieu of performing duty at Niantic, on dates to be promulgated in subsequent orders from this office.

Army men and their friends when in Boston are frequent visitors to the "Pops" now being given every week-day evening in Symphony Hall. These concerts were inaugurated twenty years ago, and the 1000th performance was given the evening of May 15. The large orchestra is mostly composed of Symphony players, and their playing under the baton of Mr. T. Adamowski has worldwide fame. The best society attends. Refreshments are served and there is a style and dash to the affairs just right for the average Army or Navy man and his lady friends.

Any officer or enlisted man qualifying as a marksman, between May 1 and June 30, in the Nebraska National Guard, will be allowed to participate in the competition which will determine the personnel of a State team, consisting of twelve men and three alternates. If proficient, this team will attend the National competition at Sea Girt, N.J.

The annual parade of the 1st Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, for the award of marksmanship trophies and long service decorations for the season of 1904, took place at the South Armory, Boston, on Wednesday evening, May 17. The command was reviewed by Major Gen. Thomas R. Mathews, who served as its colonel from 1888

to 1897, and had as its guests the veteran volunteers (1861-64), who paraded with their Civil War colors. State trophies for regimental and battery teams were presented to Colonel Frye and Captain Gibbs, together with individual trophies to Captain Fullerton, Lieutenant DeWolf, Sergeants Ellis and Woodside, and Private Blake. The N.R.A. medal for 1904 was awarded to Private Desjardins. Decorations for long and faithful service were bestowed upon the following officers and men: Twenty-five years, Capt. W. E. Lombard; twenty-years, Major H. S. Dearing, Sergt. Major G. E. Potter; fifteen years, Col. J. A. Frye, Lieut. W. Renfrew, Lieut. N. P. Cormack, 1st Sergt. W. S. Allen; ten years, Capt. J. H. Smyth, Lieut. A. L. French, Lieut. C. H. Edson, Lieut. F. O. Dean, Q.M. Sergt. R. B. Eastman, Sergt. Major W. E. Oakes, 1st Sergt. C. W. Leach, Sergt. W. A. Henius, Sergt. N. A. Grant, Sergt. W. Nelson, Sergt. J. Rigby, Bugler F. H. Abbott, Bugler W. Burns, Prvt. J. M. Murphy, and Pvt. F. A. Sauer.

#### NEW ENGLAND MILITARY RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The New England Military Rifle Association, of which Col James G. White, of Boston, is president, and Lieut. John M. Portal, of Woburn, Mass., is secretary and treasurer, has now been built and equipped, within ten miles of Boston, a range which rivals the best, both in territory and in target facilities. With about 200 acres of ground, eighty-two targets have been erected and there is a fine level skirmish field and a commodious clubhouse. The first meeting of the association will take place on the new range Aug. 15-18, inclusive. There will be twenty matches, the most important of which will be a two days' match for the New England interstate trophy. The trophy will be a handsome one of bronze, and medals which will reproduce the scheme of the trophy will be presented to each member of the winning team, and \$100 in cash will be divided among the three leading teams. This trophy will be shot for at the following distances: 200 yards, slow fire; 300 yards, rapid fire; 500 yards, rapid fire; 600 yards, slow fire; 1,000 yards, slow fire, and one skirmish run. There will be a company team match, open to teams of five from any company, troop or battery unit in New England, for a trophy and cash prizes presented by the 1st Corps Cadets, M.V.M. Distances, 300 and 500 yards. A regimental team match, open to any regimental or smaller military unit in New England, for a trophy presented by Major Gen. William A. Bancroft, M.V.M., retired, and cash prizes. Distances, 300 and 600 yards.

Individual squadded matches at 200, 500, 600 and 1,000 yards, for handsome trophies and liberal cash prizes. Individual squadded match for rapid fire at 200 and 500 yards. This match will be called the Essex county match, and a valuable trophy and cash prizes will be presented by an officer of the 8th Regiment, M.V.M. Trophies for the 600 yards and 1,000 yards and skirmish matches have been presented by Lieut. Col. J. A. O'Keefe, 2d Regiment, R.I. militia; Lieut. Robert S. Hale, 1st Regiment, Heavy Artillery, M.V.M., and by the Massachusetts Rifle Association.

#### MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

MAY 12.—Lieut. Col. John H. Higbee, retired, granted leave for six months from May 15, 1905, with permission to leave the United States.

Second Lieut. John H. Thompson, detached from marine barracks and School of Application, Annapolis, Md., and ordered to marine barracks, Washington, D.C.

MAY 12.—Col. Paul St. C. Murphy, ordered to report to commandant, navy yard, New York, for examination by a board of medical survey.

Lieut. Col. Henry C. Haines, assistant adjutant and inspector, granted leave from May 15 to 19, 1905.

MAY 15.—Major George Barnett, authorized to delay one week in reporting in person to the brigadier general, commandant.

Second Lieut. Alexander B. Mikell, granted sick leave for three months from May 15, 1905.

Capt. William G. Powell, assistant paymaster, granted leave for one week from May 17, 1905, with permission to apply for an extension thereof.

Capt. John T. Myers, granted leave for one month from May 15, 1905.

#### REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE ORDERS.

MAY 12.—Capt. J. C. Moore, granted thirty days' leave. Second Asst. Engr. A. F. Patterson, detached from the Rush, and assigned to the Perry.

First Asst. Engr. B. A. Minor, detached from Perry, and assigned to the Rush.

Chief Engr. C. H. Foote, granted five days' leave. Constr. J. W. Lee, directed to proceed to Tompkins Cove, N.Y., on official business in connection with the department.

Chief Engr. H. W. Spear, assigned to temporary duty on Guthrie during the absence of Chief Engineer Foote.

MAY 13.—Second Lieut. John Mel assigned to temporary duty on the Windom.

First Lieut. J. L. Sill commissioned a captain, to date from April 1, 1905.

First Lieut. B. L. Reed, commissioned a captain, to date from April 29, 1905.

MAY 15.—Cadets J. A. Alger, H. E. Rideout, R. W. Mpwolf, R. C. Weightman, Le Roy Reinburg, and William C. Ward, detached from the Chase, and placed on waiting orders, until June 1, when they will be assigned to ships.

Capt. F. Tuttle directed to proceed with command to San Francisco, Cal., and take station there.

MAY 16.—First Asst. Engr. T. G. Lewton, detached from Perry, and assigned to Manning, upon her arrival at Seattle, Wash.

First Asst. Engr. E. W. Davis, detached from the Manning upon her arrival at Seattle, and assigned to Arcata. Second Asst. Engr. J. A. Burns, detached from Arcata on relief, and assigned to Perry.

Second Lieut. R. Ridgeley, Jr., granted thirty-six days' leave upon arrival of Rush at San Francisco.

Capt. D. H. Jarvis placed on waiting orders, to date from May 1.

MAY 17.—Chief Engr. H. C. Barrows, assigned to the Hudson.

Chief Engr. H. U. Butler, detached from Hudson on relief, or ordered to his home, and placed on waiting orders, with preparatory orders to the Grant.

Capt. F. M. Dunwoody, 1st Lieut. J. E. Reinburg, 1st Lieut. F. C. Billard constituted a board to examine the papers of 2d lieutenants whose written examinations for promotion have been conducted by sub-boards.

Capt. G. E. McConnell, granted twelve days' leave.

First Lieut. S. P. Edmonds, granted eight days' leave.

MAY 18.—Capt. B. L. Reed, detached from anchorage duty 25th Inst., and assigned to the command of the Mohawk.

Capt. O. S. Willey, detached from Mohawk, on relief, and assigned to duty as assistant inspector of life saving stations.

First Lieut. G. L. Carden, assigned to the Mohawk.

Capt. T. D. Walker, preparatory orders to the Morrill.

Capt. J. L. Sill, preparatory orders to the Gresham.

Capt. F. G. F. Wadsworth, Capt. D. P. Foley, Chief Engr. H. W. Spear, Constr. J. W. Lee, Chief Engr. C. A. McAllister, constituted a board to outline a preliminary plan for the new vessel to be built for service on Pamlico and Albemarle Sounds, authorized by act of Congress, approved March 3, 1905.

Resignation of 2d Lieut. R. M. Sturdevant accepted "for the good of the Service."





## Regulation Collar Insignia

For Officers U. S. Army

Aid-de-Camp

Officers are invited to send for Catalogue of Photographs and complete information.

**BAILEY, BANKS & BIDDLE CO.**

1218-1220-1222 Chestnut St., Phila.

### FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Upwards of 50,000 of the new short rifles for the British army have already been despatched to India, and experiments carried out in that country with the weapon have given excellent results. Lord Kitchener has decided to place it in the possession of all mounted troops first for service. The number of short rifles at present ordered for land service, exclusive of India, is 165,000, while the number required to arm the mounted troops and to replace carbines with other units is 150,000, in addition to which the necessary reserves are required.

The Edinburgh Review comes to the defense of Colonel Younghusband in an exposition of the difficulties of the Tibet Expedition. To project a small force 400 miles into a hostile country is always difficult. The Tibet Expedition was also complicated by extraordinary difficulties of transport, for the roads were mere tracks and led over enormous altitudes. The Review condemns the Home Government severely for its censure of Colonel Younghusband, for upon his shoulders the great responsibility really lay, and it was mainly owing to his coolness and courage and knowledge of character that the mission attained as much as it did.

The Paris Figaro says that the extraordinary military expenditure of 1,000,000,000 francs is necessitated by the armament and defensive works being carried out in the east of France. The necessary fortifications there are now obsolete and worthless, and the improvements being made by her neighbors in their artillery and the arms of their infantry call imperiously for definite betterment on the part of France.

A Russian lieutenant named Michaleo has sent an account to the Russkoi Slovo of a system of electric communication employed by the Japanese outposts when the Army was on the Shabo in contact with the Russians. The system seems to be analogous to that employed in burglar alarms, and consists in extending wires across the front, which, upon being touched, close electric circuits and set large bells ringing, thus warning the scattered detachments of the approach of the enemy, and even communicating intelligence to the reserves.

In its annual report for 1904, the English "Missions to Seamen" says: "Sobriety has advanced amongst seamen by leaps and bounds, since 116 special Seamen's Churches and Institutes in strange ports offered their counter-attractions to the public house. In the Royal navy spirit rations are still issued, and a very trifling 'savings' allowance is made to men who do not take rum. Yet an increasing number of men-of-war's men 'leave their rum ration behind.' This training up young seamen from boyhood to be spirit drinkers, keeps alive a taste which exposes them to great temptations when landed in strange ports. Still, drinking to excess is not nearly so rife as it was before Miss Weston introduced

the total abstinence pledge to the Royal navy. In the Mercantile Marine the crews are usually total abstainers when at sea, as spirits are not part of the daily allowance. They go through all the exposures, labors, and deprivations of their voyages without intoxicants. But before the general provision of attractive and comfortable Seamen's Institutes the public house was the only door open to shelter sailors landed in strange ports." The receipts of this society during 1904 were nearly a quarter of a million dollars, £48,847.2.

The German nation, the Army and Navy Gazette says, having lost its head in consequence of the mushroom-like growth of its naval forces, reads into every article from an English pen about the German fleet a direct and immediate challenge to combat, as is proved by the excitement caused in the German press by the appearance of an article in the Deutsche Revue, by Admiral Penrose Fitzgerald. The British admiral is replying to a German admiral, and according to the Berlin correspondent of the Daily Mail, his remarks are regarded "as a direct threat of war by the British Admiralty against Germany." The Berlin correspondent of the Daily Chronicle gives the following translation of a passage which may be said to form the keynote of the article: "I should consider a war between England and Germany as a great misfortune, but I would rather see such a war break out to-morrow than see it, if it is to come, postponed until Germany is stronger on sea, and perhaps in a position to gain an advantage over us." "It is impossible for any sensible person to read into this a threat that England must declare war against Germany as soon as possible, if the latter does not stop building battleships and increasing her overseas trade," the Army and Navy Gazette says, adding that this is at least the third time within six months that an unofficial expression of opinion has been taken to have a bellicose meaning.

The grand maneuvers of the British navy which had been arranged for June are to be postponed. The maneuvers were to have been of world-wide character and extent, and were to have represented the movements and assembly of ships and squadrons, as in a period of impending war, in the China and other seas, as well as in home waters. When the arrangements were made it was not anticipated that two great belligerent fleets would actually be in touch with one another in waters which would have lain within the sphere of the maneuvers. It is a measure of prudence, the Army and Navy Gazette says, that British squadrons should not be moving upon uncertain courses, and probably at night without lights, in the actual scene of existing hostilities. There would have been obvious danger in such operations, and yet to execute one part of the maneuvers and omit another would have been to defeat the whole object in view.

The new "Army Accounts Department" of the British army came into effect on April 28, rearranging and consolidating the accounting and pay services and providing for the performance locally in commands of certain financial duties performed hitherto in the War Office. No further appointments are to be made to the Army Pay Department. Officers now serving in the Army Pay Department, who may be appointed to the Army Accounts Department, are to retain their present military titles and continue to serve under existing conditions as regards rank, pay, promotion, etc.

The authorities of the German army, the London Standard says, have decided to alter the color of the military uniform. The dark blue color is to be discarded as unfit for service in the field, and a cloudy gray shade has been chosen. Three battalions of the German army are already supplied with the new uniforms. In shape the trousers are to remain as before, and the caps and helmets will not be changed. The tunic, however, is to be looser in the waist.

The British Admiralty has issued a statement in reply to newspaper reports that the new 12-inch wire guns of the British navy were incapable of firing more than fifty full charges, from which it appears that the first 12-inch mark VIII. gun fired no fewer than 162 full charges before it had to be relined; and that some of these guns, on board ships, have fired over sixty charges, and still remain perfectly serviceable. The foundation for the sensational report seems to have been that, through some unsuspected weakness, one of the guns on board the Majestic cracked its muzzle, and another showed signs of a

crack in the inner tube; but one of them had already fired sixty-six charges, and the other seventy-five.

The Swedish Riksdag recently approved a credit of 4,914,900 kroner (about \$1,365,250) for the construction of warships.

Lord Wolseley has become a director of the Castle-Union Line of steamers, and Lord Roberts of the British India Steamship Company, and the appearance of the names of two field marshals as directors of public companies has attracted some notice, the United Service Gazette says, but as they are both on the retired list, there is no good reason why any objection can be raised. Neither is likely ever again to be actively employed, and the retired pay of a field marshal being only £1,200 a year, is not so great as to exclude the temptation of accepting other positions which carry emolument with them.

A St. Petersburg telegram states that a commission has been appointed to inquire into the project of a Belgian engineer for the cutting of a channel to connect the Baltic and Black Seas. The length would be about 1,000 miles and its construction would probably occupy six years.

Mr. Thomson, the new French Minister of Marine, has elaborated a program for this year's naval maneuvers, which his predecessor, M. Pelletan, had suppressed. They will take place in the Mediterranean, begin off Toulon on July 3, and will be finished by August 2. All the naval reserve will then be called out. The maneuvers will be directed by Rear Admiral Fournier, who will hoist his flag on the battleship Brennus. According to the plan arranged there are to be carried out a series of operations off the Corsican coast, an attack on Bizerta, in Tunis, and a general landing on a point of the Algerian littoral.

A Reuter dispatch from Vienna states that the National Defense Commission has finally approved the Mannlicher rifle of the arms factory at Steyr, and the Mannlicher cartridges of the Hirtenberg factory, for the equipment of the army. These proved to be far superior to those of the Mauser type. Altogether 150,000 rifles and seventy-five million cartridges are to be supplied, but only 30,000 rifles and fifteen million cartridges will be ordered for the present. The financial negotiations on the subject have begun.

In Italy each regiment has its own pictorial post-cards, on which are the devices of the regiment, the list of battles in which it has taken part, or one of the heroic episodes in which it has figured. These are sold at moderate prices to officers and soldiers, and their use in correspondence serves to spread the prestige of the regiment.

When Lord Roberts went to the British War Office in 1900 he laid down the rule that personal qualification rather than seniority was to be the test for promotion, and this system has continued until now, in spite of a great deal of criticism. This has broken out afresh over the promotion of General Douglas, who has been promoted over the heads of other officers whose records are said to be far beyond his own, and whose experience in administration is greater.

The official speed trial of the British torpedoboot destroyer Garry on May 2 was watched with special interest, because the shape of this vessel differs considerably from that generally adopted, the after part resembling somewhat the design now common for racing motor-boats, the breadth amidships being continued nearly the full width to the stern. The keel is perfectly straight from end to end, the overhang of the stern being of such short dimensions that no special support is necessary, thus simplifying docking operations. The speed attained was 26 1-2 knots, that of other destroyers of the same class varying from 25 1-2 to 26 knots.

A series of trials were made recently by Vickers, Sons and Maxim, the United Service Gazette says, of their armor for the belt of the Japanese battleship No. 1 that the firm is building at Barrow-in-Furness, and incidentally of a new type of projectile made by the Vickers Company. One large plate, 14 feet by 8 feet, treated according to the Krupp method, was selected from many by the Japanese officers attending the trials, and cut into two parts. One of them, 8 feet square and 9 inches thick, was attacked by a 9.2-inch gun firing 380 pound projectiles manufactured by another maker. The first shot attained a striking energy of 8,698 foot-tons, but it only

For Impaired Vitality

## Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Taken when exhausted or depressed from overwork, worry or insomnia, nourishes, strengthens and imparts new life and vigor.

**A Tonic for Debilitated Men and Women.**

Genuine bears name "Horsford's" on label.

## WHITMAN SADDLES



We are sole manufacturers of the celebrated Whitman Saddles and Specialties. We import and manufacture everything for the saddle horse from "saddle to spur."

Illustrated Catalogue The Futtee free.

"Officers" \$35.00 to \$20.00  
Special discount to U. S. A. Officers and Military Organizations.

**THE MEHLBACH SADDLE CO.**

(Successors to the Whitman Saddle Co.)  
106 S. Chambers St., NEW YORK.

### THE HISTORY OF CHAMPAGNE—No. 4.



IT WAS DOM PERIGNON, the Monk who discovered Champagne, who also found the secret of imparting further delicacy by the addition of just the right proportion of very old, rare wine and a bit of liquor. His secret is known to the makers of

## Great Western

Extra Dry

Not only have we the perfect art of making Champagne, but also conditions of soil to produce fruit of certain peculiar, spicy, yet mellow qualities. The soil is the first requisite. Rheims, of New York, (the scene of America's oldest and most carefully cultivated vineyards) produces grapes equal to the famous Rheims of France—hence, Great Western, the only American Champagne acknowledged by experts to equal the foreign product—at half the price. The cost of the wines is the same—the duty makes the difference in the price you pay.

Order Great Western and make your own comparison.

**PLEASANT VALLEY WINE CO., Sole Makers, RHEIMS, N. Y.**  
Sold everywhere by Dealers in Fine Wines.



**C. H. SIMPSON,  
FINANCIAL AGENT**  
Wheeling, W. Va.

Loans negotiated for officers of the Army and Navy. Correspondence solicited.

**DRILL REGULATIONS**  
Revised 1904, with or without Interpretations

**ARMY & NAVY JOURNAL**

93 & 101 Nassau Street, New York

**Jaeger**  
Sanitary Underwear

The best Spring tonic.  
Effectually protects at all hours, in all weathers. Not only protects, but invigorates. Nothing like it for Health and Comfort both.

Recommended by leading physicians everywhere.

Booklet and Samples Free.

New York: 306 Fifth Ave., 157 Broadway.  
Bklyn.: 504 Fulton St. Boston, 223 Boylston St.  
Phila.: 150 Chestnut St. Chicago, 82 State St.  
Agents in all Principal Cities.

### A TREATISE on the MILITARY LAW OF THE UNITED STATES

By BRIG. GEN. GEO. B. DAVIS, Judge Advocate General, U. S. A., 8vo, 772 pages. Cloth, \$7.00 net; Sheep, \$7.50 net.

### THE ELEMENTS OF LAW

By BRIG. GEN. GEO. B. DAVIS, Judge Advocate General, U. S. A., 8vo, 188 pages. Cloth, \$2.50 net.

### AN ABRIDGMENT OF MILITARY LAW

By the late COL. W. WINTHROP, U. S. Army. Third revised edition (1899). 12mo, 459 pages. Cloth, \$2.50.

**JOHN WILEY & SONS**

43-45 East 19th St. New York



## The New GOERZ ARMY PRISM BINOCULAR

Specialty constructed to meet the most  
exacting Army and Navy requirements

Officially adopted by the ENGLISH, GERMAN,  
RUSSIAN and PORTUGUESE Governments, and  
now used to the exclusion of nearly all others by  
Russian and Japanese officers in the Far East.

We offer these Glasses to all officers of military  
organizations in the U.S. at Government prices.

Write for descriptive pamphlet E3 to

**C. P. GOERZ OPTICAL WORKS,**

52 E. Union Square, New York.

Offices: Berlin, London, Paris, Chicago.

got into the surface of the plate, and there was no cracking. The second shot developed practically the same energy, and had no greater effect on the hardened steel. This satisfied the conditions of the Japanese Government; but it was decided to fire a third shot at a still higher velocity, and the exceptionally high striking energy of 10,120 foot-tons was developed, yet the 9-inch plate was not cracked; the point of the projectile remained fused in the plate. When the other part of the same original plate was attacked by a new projectile made by the Vickers Company the shot, although uncapped, passed completely through the 9-inch armor, and was found practically whole, having gone through a screen of sandbags ten feet thick in the rear of the target. This shot was of 380 pounds weight, and the striking energy was 10,180 foot-tons. At the same time, and in the presence also of the Japanese Naval Commission, a plate two and one-half inches thick, representing the armor of the extreme ends of the ship, was tested. The first and second shots were from a 6-pounder gun, but had little or no effect on the plate, which was therefore accepted; but again a third round was fired from a 4.7-inch gun, striking energy 703 foot-tons. This was tremendous for a 2 1/2 inch plate; but the shell was completely broken up on the face of the plate. At the point of impact a circular disc measuring about nine inches in diameter was driven back from the surface of the plate, but the upper portion of the disc was not detached from the plate.

Germany is not missing any opportunities in China, the United Service Gazette believes, and "the province of Stantung is hardly less German than Manchuria was Russian before the war." The Chinese are reorganizing their army, and a German is found acting as secretary of the board which is on a tour of inspection of the provinces in this interest. It is reported that a German is to replace the Englishman who has hitherto acted as director of the Kiangnan arsenal, and at other arsenals Germans will appear in direction of the national gun factories. "Armstrong will surrender to Krupp, and Germany having gone so far in securing for herself the task of directing the reorganization of the Chinese army on the one side—the manufacture of arms and ammunition—will be able to turn over to her own

countrymen any work which the nascent establishments of China may not as yet be equal to making."

Sir Sherston Baker, of Lincoln's Inn, London, who has published a work entitled "First Steps in International Law," appears to have been convicted of lifting his text almost bodily from General Halleck's work, "Elements in International Law," and the American publishers of the work have withdrawn it from the market.

### BORN.

**CRUKSHANK.**—To the wife of Capt. William M. Cruikshank, Art. Corps, U.S.A., at Fort Howard, Md., May 8, 1905, a daughter, Mary Holabird Cruikshank.

**GATES.**—To the wife of Sergt. Ira E. Gates, 1st Class H.C., U.S.A., at Fort Grant, Ariz., a son, May 7, 1905.

**SCHULL.**—At Philadelphia, Pa., May 13, 1905, a son, to the wife of Capt. H. W. Schull, Ord. Dept., U.S.A.

### MARRIED.

**FOWLER-DENIS.**—At Washington, D.C., May 16, 1905, Ensign Orle W. Fowler, U.S.N., and Mlle. Lucienne Denis, of Paris.

**HAMLET-HASTINGS.**—At Port Townsend, Wash., May 3, 1905, Lieut. Harry G. Hamlet, U.S.R.C.S., and Miss Frances Hastings.

**PATTERSON-DAY.**—At Trinity Church, Zamboanga, Mindanao, P.I., March 28, 1905, 1st Lieut. Robert Urie Patterson, asst. surg., U.S.A., and Eda Bergl Lorraine, only daughter of Loren L. Day, esq., of Zamboanga.

**WHEELER-CARPENTER.**—At Lansing, Michigan, May 10, 1905, Capt. Mark Wheeler, 16th U.S. Inf., and Miss Jennette Coryell Carpenter.

### DIED.

**CLARY.**—At Springfield, Mass., May 5, 1905, Miss Isabel Clary, sister of the late Gen. Robert E. Clary, U.S.A., and of the late Commodore Albert G. Clary, U.S.N.

**FAUNTLEROY.**—At Madison Barracks, N.Y., May 8, 1905, Mrs. Powell Conrad Fauntleroy, wife of Dr. Fauntleroy, U.S.A., and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James A. McGonigle, of Leavenworth, Kas.

**KEMP.**—At Richmond, Va., at the home of his sister, Mrs. St. George Bryan, on May 13, 1905, Henry Greenard Kemp, class of 1889, U.S. Naval Academy.

**LINE.**—At Aberdeen, S. D., May 9, 1905, Dr. William L. Line, father of Mrs. F. A. Udell, wife of Lieutenant Udell, U.S.M.C.

**McFARLAND.**—At the residence of her son, Pittsburg, Pa., May 11, 1905, Mrs. Sarah J. McFarland, widow of John M. McFarland, and mother of Walter M. McFarland, formerly chief engineer, U.S.N., but now a vice-president of the Westinghouse Electric Company.

**PETTIT.**—At Ironton, Mo., May 2, 1905, Dr. Lee McDowell Pettit, father of Mrs. Mortimer, wife of Lieut. C. G. Mortimer, U.S.A., Mrs. Gay, wife of Dr. R. W. Gay and Mrs. Morrison, widow of Lieut. Col. J. N. Morrison, U.S.A.

**POWELL.**—At Santa Barbara, Cal., May 10, 1905, Capt. Philip P. Powell, U.S.A., retired.

**SYPPER.**—At Baltimore, Md., May 9, 1905, Gen. J. Hale Sypper, father of Lieut. J. Hall Sypper, and Asst. Paym. William T. Sypper, U.S.N.

**TEACHOUT.**—At his home, Huntington, Tenn., May 3, 1905, Edmund Burke Teachout, father of Mrs. McCall, wife of Dr. James H. McCall, U.S.A.

**TRUXTUN.**—At Norfolk, Va., May 13, 1905, Lieut. Comdr. William Truxtun, U.S.N., retired.

**WILLING.**—At Hazelhurst, Miss., May 7, 1905, R. P. Willing, father of Lieut. Wildurr Willing, Corps of Engineers.

### MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., May 11, 1905.

All interest centers in the sailing of the Solace and the Lawton, which are preparing for their trips to the Far East, and which will sail from San Francisco on the afternoon of Monday next, May 15th. The Solace will also have a long list of passengers, besides a draft of men to relieve the short termers on the Oregon, Cincinnati and Elcano. This trip of the Solace will be longer than any that she has made of late as after going to the Philippines she is to continue on to Hong Kong, Chefoo and Shanghai, in order to meet as many of the ships on the station as possible. She will not return to the navy yard until the first of October. The new wireless telegraph outfits for the stations to be established at Honolulu and Guam have been tested at Mare Island, and will be sent out to their destination on the Solace, Lieut. George C. Sweet, who supervised the establishing of the wireless station at this yard and Yerba Buena, and who only a few weeks ago returned from the Philippines, will be a passenger to Guam, to superintend the erection of the station at that place. Other officers who will be passengers on the Solace are Lieut. Comdr. Simon Cook, for duty on the Supply at Guam; Lieut. Comdr. W. L. Burdick, Lieut. Comdr. K. McAlpine, Ensign C. A. Train and Asst. Surg. G. L. Wickes, for duty at Cavite; Lieut. Luke McNamee, Lieut. R. S. Douglas and Ensign J. F. Burwell, for duty at Guam. The ship will leave here to-morrow afternoon and steam to San Francisco, where she will take on additional men from the training station. A draft of 280, under command of Lieut. T. S. Wilson, arrived here from Norfolk to-day and have been detailed to the two transports. About 500 jacksies will leave here on the Lawton, and the ship will also carry a large number of passengers.

Mrs. Alexander McCrackin, who came up to the yard last week to spend a few days as the guest of Mrs. Samuel L. Graham, has returned to her home in San Francisco after a pleasant visit here.

On Sunday, May 7, Comdr. and Mrs. James H. Bull entertained at a very pretty luncheon aboard the Solace. The table decorations were all in daisies, and covers were laid for Major and Mrs. Carroll A. Devol, U.S.A., Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. J. J. Knapp and Surg. James G. Field. Major and Mrs. Devol returned to their home in San Francisco Sunday evening. Comdr. and Mrs. Bull returned only last Friday from Santa Barbara, where they spent three or four days very delightfully. Mrs. Bull and her young son and daughter leave to-morrow for San Francisco, to remain for some time before going to Santa Barbara again. On Monday last Mrs. Bull entertained at a small bridge luncheon, at which her guests were Mrs. John Irwin, jr., Mrs. Menefee and Mrs. J. J. Knapp.

Mrs. Jonathan Brooks and her two daughters, the Misses Marion and Ruth Brooks, will be greatly missed by their friends both in San Francisco and at this yard, as they sail next week for Manila to join Paymaster Brooks, who is attached to the Ohio.

Mrs. Emory Winship, wife of Lieutenant Winship, was the hostess on Tuesday at a very elaborate luncheon at her pretty summer home in Mill Valley, in honor of Mrs. Harry MacFarlane, of Honolulu. Mill Valley's close proximity to San Francisco enables Lieutenant Winship to go back and forth daily to the Union Iron Works, where he is stationed.

Mrs. J. P. Merrell and Miss Dorcas Merrell, wife and daughter of Captain Merrell, commanding the Oregon, are stopping at the Potter in Santa Barbara. Mrs. Charles J. Train, wife of Rear Admiral Train, commanding the Philippine Squadron, has returned to her home in Boston after spending the winter in Santa Barbara. Ensign Charles R. Train has just arrived here from the East for duty on the Solace.

Comdr. Vincendon L. Cottman has been assigned as aide to the commandant, and he and Mrs. Cottman are now occupying the aide's house, which has been vacant



There is no artificial food which supplies the fat, muscle and bone-making elements to the child as completely as pure cow's milk. If it were free from germs and life and readily digestible by the organs of delicate infants, it would require no treatment in order to make a perfect infant's food: To overcome these objections

**HIGHLAND BRAND  
EVAPORATED CREAM**

has been produced by simply subjecting perfect cow's milk to a process which reduces its volume and makes it perfectly germ free and easily digested. Ask your dealer. If he does not sell it send us his name and we will send you FREE a sample can.

**HELVETIA MILK CONDENSING CO.,  
Dept. C. HIGHLAND, ILL.  
"Where Model Dairy Farms Abound."**

HELVETIA MILK CONDENSING CO.

### DON'T BE TOO LATE

How often does the examining doctor have to say to applicants for life insurance: "If you had applied a year ago you would have passed." Don't you be too late. Shall we send you some literature? **PENN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.** Philadelphia.

**Club Cocktails**

Every bottle contains the same dash of exuberant life, which no guesswork decoction possesses. Get the original "CLUB" brand.

Seven kinds—Manhattan, Martini, Vermouth, Whiskey, Holland Gin, Tom Gin, York.

**G. F. HEUBLEIN & BRO.,** Sole Proprietors  
HARTFORD NEW YORK LONDON

**St. Charles Cream**

**UNSWEETENED—STERILIZED**



Serves all the Purposes of fresh milk and is Preferable being

Scientifically Sterilized and guaranteed

Absolutely Pure

Awarded GOLD MEDAL at Louisiana Purchase Exposition and Highest Award wherever shown

**UNEQUALLED IN RICHNESS  
KEEPS IN ANY CLIMATE**

ST. CHARLES CREAM is used extensively by the armies and navies of the leading nations and can be procured in all the principal markets of the world.

EVERY CAN GUARANTEED.

MANUFACTURED BY  
**St. Charles Condensing Co., St. Charles, Ill.**

**PLANT FERRY'S SEEDS**

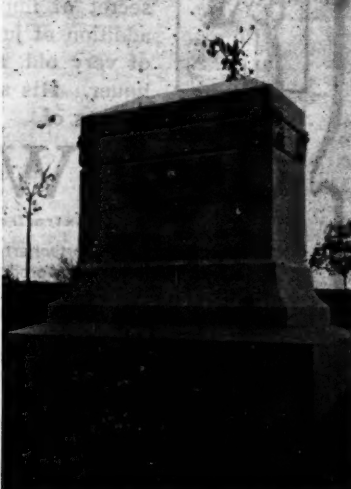
PERFECTION IN  
**RHINE AND MOSELLE WINE**

is realized in the vintages of  
**Hinckel & Winckler,**  
FRANKFORT-ON-MAIN.

Served exclusively in the German Wine Restaurant at St. Louis.

List sent on request.

**C. H. ARNOLD & CO.,**  
27 SO. WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.



Designs and Photographs furnished on application to any part of the United States.

**M. J. FALVEY, MONUMENTAL WORKS,**  
Penns. Ave. & 21st St., N. W.,  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

**PATENT BINDERS**  
FOR FILING THE  
**Army and Navy Journal**  
By mail, postpaid, \$1.25.  
Delivered at office \$1.00.

ONCE in a while—  
when everything is  
just right—when you  
have every proper ingredient at hand, and hit the  
exact proportions—you  
get a perfect Cocktail.

**GOLD LION Cocktails**  
are that way every time—  
take some with you sure.

**GOLD LION Cocktails**  
(ready to serve) never vary.

**GOLD LION Cocktails**—Seven  
kinds—Manhattan, Vermouth,  
Whiskey, Martini, Tom Gin,  
Dry Gin—and the American

Of all Dealers.

The Cook & Bernheimer Co.  
Makers New York

**MILITARY  
EQUIPMENTS.**

SEND FOR BOOKLET.

**BENT & BUSH**

15 School Street,  
BOSTON.

**M. F. SELTZ,**  
Civic Tailor and Draper,  
1532 F STREET. WASHINGTON, D.C.



## Milk For Any Climate



**Borden's  
Peerless  
Brand**

**Evaporated Cream  
UNSWEETENED**

Army and Navy men follow the flag and the flag now takes them into all climates.

Sterilized milk is the only safe-guard against the many diseases insidiously promulgated by ordinary milk. Borden's Peerless Brand Evaporated Cream is a preserved, unsweetened condensed milk available in all climates under all conditions of temperature.

**BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK CO., New York**

so long. On Monday last Commander Cottman relieved Comdr. Edmund B. Underwood as acting captain of the yard, and will serve in that capacity until the return of Capt. Franklin J. Drake from the Philippines, probably in the course of the next week or ten days.

Mrs. George M. Stoney, whose husband, Commander Stoney, died recently at Annapolis, is expected to arrive in San Francisco shortly with her two young daughters. Mrs. Stoney will be the guest of her sister, Mrs. C. M. Brigham, for some time, and it is possible that she may make her home permanently in California, where she has many relatives.

Mrs. Merrill Miller came up from her home in Berkeley on Tuesday and will be the guest of Mrs. Underwood for several days. On Tuesday evening the home of Comdr. and Mrs. Underwood was the scene of a very pleasant gathering, a card party at which they entertained some thirty-odd guests. Cut flowers and ferns were used to decorate the hall and parlors. Miss Inez Clark, of Los Angeles, and P.A. Surg. Charles G. Smith won the handsome prizes.

Mrs. Victor Blue, who has been staying at the Plymouth in San Francisco, has taken passage on the Solace, so that she will reach Honolulu just a few days prior to the arrival of the Bennington, to which Lieutenant Blue is attached. She will remain in that city during the time

the ship is in port. Mrs. Caspar F. Goodrich and Miss Gladys Goodrich are staying at Monterey at present. Mrs. A. C. Almy, who has been spending the winter in the East, returned to San Francisco on Monday, and is now at the St. Francis. Mrs. Almy is a sister of Lieut. Comdr. J. J. Knapp, executive officer of the Solace. Much anxiety is felt here over the illness of Mrs. Dickenson P. Hall, who is suffering from an attack of pneumonia, but her friends hope that she will soon be convalescent.

Major and Mrs. Carroll A. Devol expect to leave during the coming week for a pleasant trip to various points of interest in the southern part of the State and later to the Yosemite. Capt. Frederick P. Reynolds, who has been making a several weeks' visit to Los Angeles, has returned to San Francisco. Mrs. Gilbert Allen, who has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Kent, of San Francisco, expects to join her husband, Lieutenant Allen, 19th Inf., at Manila, in the early fall.

Lieut. and Mrs. Luke McNamee will be greatly missed when they leave for Guam. Mrs. McNamee was Miss Dorothy Swinburne, daughter of Capt. William T. Swinburne, and there are few young matrons who have more friends in naval circles than has she.

Mrs. Leonard, wife of Lieut. Comdr. John C. Leonard, of the Bennington, will leave next week for Honolulu, where she will shortly be joined by Commander Leonard, as the Bennington is scheduled to sail from here in a few days. Indeed, many of the wives of the Bennington's officers are fitting off to the Islands for the summer and among the list of passengers on the Solace will be Mrs. Newman K. Perry, jr., wife of Ensign Perry, and Mrs. A. E. Peck, wife of the Bennington's surgeon.

Mrs. C. F. Andrews is visiting at Red Bluff, where she will remain while her husband, Lieutenant Andrews, 13th Inf., is away at target practice. Col. George Andrews left last week for Washington, D.C., where he will join his wife and daughter, who have been spending the winter in the capital city. Colonel Andrews will be absent for a couple of months, and upon his return will be accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Andrews. Mrs. J. J. Knapp will leave next week for the Naval Academy, where her son is at present a third class man. She will be accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Randolph Harrison, and they will remain at Annapolis until the summer cruise, after which they will go to Watch Hill, R.I. Mrs. Stone, wife of Lieut. Clarence M. Stone, of the Ohio, will leave next week for the Philippines to join her husband. Mrs. Stone and her daughter contemplate remaining in the Orient for some time. Lieut. W. W. Bush, of the Marblehead, is under treatment at the hospital here.

Miss Sweet will accompany her brother, Lieut. George C. Sweet, to Guam. Mrs. McKean, wife of Lieut. J. S. McKean, of the Ohio, will sail in the near future for the Philippines. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. K. McAlpine, who leave next week for Cavite, will be accompanied on the trip by Mrs. McAlpine's mother, Mrs. Smith, who will remain in the Philippines as their guest.

The U.S.S. Bennington and the submarine boat Pike will be undocked on Saturday and the former will leave as soon as possible for the Sandwich Islands. On Monday next the Italian cruiser, now lying in San Francisco, will be docked here to be painted and cleaned. Orders have been received to make up the necessary surveys on the Manila, preparatory to remodeling her for use here as a prison ship. The Manila is one of the Spanish gunboats captured during the late war. Only such work as is absolutely necessary will be done on her. The Marble-

## GIANT STRIDES

*All Records Again Broken*

**MOËT & CHANDON**

CHAMPAGNE

**HEADS THE LIST  
of Importations into  
the UNITED STATES**

With the  
**HIGHEST  
FIGURES  
EVER  
REACHED**



head and Paul Jones are expected to arrive here daily. Considerable work will be done on both ships.

## ASHEVILLE NOTES.

Asheville, N.C., May 13, 1905.

For several seasons past Asheville, North Carolina, has been a favorite resort for officers of the Army and Navy, their presence adding much to the delightful society gathered here from all parts of the United States. Besides the casual visitors from Army and Navy circles, there is a small colony of retired officers from both branches of the Service who have made Asheville their home.

Major William H. Pearson, chaplain, U.S.A., retired, has for a long time resided in Asheville. Major Pearson has a son in the Infantry arm of the Service who recently received his commission from the ranks.

P.A. Surg. S. Westray Battle, U.S.N., retired, returned to his home in Asheville Monday, May 8, from a visit to his daughter in the Bermuda Islands. His daughter, who

## Are you in the Rush and Bustle?

While we join in the rush and bustle of this busy world, overtaxing our energies and racking our systems, many of us are morally culpable of reckless disregard of bodily strength and fitness. Then perhaps the health breaks down, and we seem doomed to long periods of pain and depression. Our whole life is darkened.

**YET THERE IS A REMEDY AT HAND**  
Hundreds and thousands of ailing men and women have found that

# BEECHAM'S PILLS

verily "make life worth living."

*They Purify the Blood, set right the Disordered Stomach, arouse the Sluggish Liver, dispel Sick-Headache, build up the Nervous System, and repair the damage caused by overwork and brain worry.*

The genuine worth and never-failing efficacy of

## BEECHAM'S PILLS

have been fully proved during a period of nearly sixty years, and they are recognized as the

**Best Safeguard Against Bilious and nervous Attacks.**

The most satisfactory evidence of the universal esteem in which BEECHAM'S PILLS are held is found in the fact that the

**Sale Exceeds 6,000,000 Boxes Annually.**

Sold by Druggists 10c. and 25c., or mailed by B. F. ALLEN CO., 365 Canal St., New York City, if your Druggist does not keep them.

## THE STANDARD ANTISEPTIC AND BACTERICIDE



Approved by and listed on Supply Table of the U. S. Public Health and Marine Hospital Service. The standard of sanitary cleanliness obtained by using it is unequalled by soaps, powders, or any other material used for cleaning. Sulpho-Naphthol meets all the requirements of a positive germicide and deodorant.

Sulpho-Naphthol may be obtained through the U. S. P. H. and M. H. S., or direct of

**THE SULPHO-NAPHTHOL COMPANY,**

19 Haymarket Square, Boston, Mass.

**PATENT BINDERS** for Filing the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

93-101 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

By mail, postpaid, \$1.25. Delivered at office, \$1.00

# Over Half a Million SATISFIED CUSTOMERS

Do you think such an enormous business could be built up and continually increased, if our goods did not have exceptional value and merit?

Do you think we could hold the trade of half a million people, if our reputation for doing exactly what we say wasn't firmly established?

Do you think U. S. Senators, Foreign Ambassadors, Bankers, Business and Professional men in every section of this country would keep on using HAYNER WHISKEY if it wasn't all right?

Do you think doctors would recommend it and hospitals use it, if it wasn't absolutely pure and unadulterated?

Just think these things over carefully and then send us a trial order. Your money back if you are not satisfied.

United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

"I have found Hayner Whiskey exceptionally fine for table and medicinal purposes."

Wm. M. Stewart.

U. S. Senator from Nevada.

# HAYNER WHISKEY

**4 FULL \$3.20 EXPRESS  
QUARTS PREPAID**

**OUR OFFER** We will send you in a plain sealed case, with no marks to show contents, FOUR FULL QUART BOTTLES OF HAYNER PRIVATE STOCK RYE FOR \$3.20, and we will pay the express charges. Take it home and sample it, have your doctor test it—every bottle if you wish. Then if you don't find it just as we say and perfectly satisfactory, ship it back to us AT OUR EXPENSE and your \$3.20 will be promptly refunded. How could any offer be fairer? You don't risk a cent.

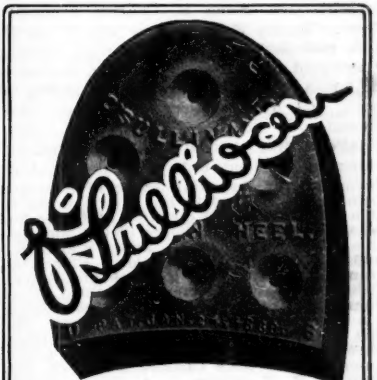
Orders for Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., or Wyo., must be on the basis of 4 Quarts for \$4.00 by Express Prepaid or 20 Quarts for \$15.20, by Freight Prepaid.

Write our nearest office and do it NOW.

## THE HAYNER DISTILLING COMPANY

Dayton, O. St. Louis, Mo. St. Paul, Minn. Atlanta, Ga.

400 DISTILLERY, TROY, O. ESTABLISHED 1866.



## HEELS OF NEW RUBBER

HAVE THAT SPRINGY NATURE

which makes walking healthful and delightful. A prominent scientist is quoted as saying "that the average man, weighing 150 lbs., assuming that he walks three miles daily, lifts 180,000 lbs." Don't you realize the necessity of cushioning your heels with New Rubber? They absorb the jar on the spine at each step. If you don't say "O'Sullivan" when you order, you may receive lifeless heels of old rubber. O'Sullivan's cost 50 cents attached, no more than the not-half-so-good imitations. If dealers can't supply, send 35 cts. with diagram of heel to the makers O'SULLIVAN RUBBER CO., Lowell, Mass.



SUPPLEMENTED.

CELEBRATED HATS.

## ARMY AND NAVY CAPS A SPECIALTY.

178 and 180 Fifth Ave., between 22d and 23d Sts., and 181 E'way, near Cortlandt St., New York; Palmer House, Chicago; 914 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. Agencies in all Principal Cities.

GENERAL DEPOT OF THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, Washington, D.C., May 12, 1905. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 2 o'clock p.m., Monday, June 12, 1905, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering Fuel at Washington Barracks, and Washington, D.C., Forts Myer and Hunt, Va., Fort Washington, Md., and St. Asaph, Va., and Mineral Oil at Washington, D.C., during fiscal year, commencing July 1, 1905. Blank forms with instructions for making proposals and further information will be furnished intending bidders on application to this office. Envelopes containing proposals must be marked "Proposals for Fuel (or oil)," and addressed to Capt. A. W. Butt, Quartermaster, U.S. Army, in charge of Depot.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Washington, D.C., May 8, 1905. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 2 o'clock p.m., Wednesday, June 7, 1905, and then publicly opened, for construction of a Rostrom at Culpeper, Va., National Cemetery. Plans and specifications can be seen and information obtained on application to this office or to the Superintendent at the cemetery. U.S. reserves the right to accept or reject any or all proposals or any part thereof. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Rostrom" and addressed to Capt. A. W. Butt, Quartermaster, U.S.A., in charge of Depot.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Washington, D.C., May 1, 1905. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 2 o'clock p.m., Wednesday, May 31, 1905, for curbing and paving road on U.S. Reservation at Virginia approach to Washington Aqueduct Bridge. Plans and specifications can be seen and information obtained on application to this office. U.S. reserves the right to accept or reject any or all proposals, or any part thereof. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Curbing and Paving," and addressed to Captain A. W. Butt, Depot Quartermaster.



## EXAMINE YOUR DENTIFRICE.

Acid and grit, deadliest enemies of the teeth, abound in cheap dentifrices. Fine perfumes do not make fine dentifrices. Your teeth deserve better of you than to be offered up a sacrifice to your pocketbook.

## SOZODONT

Is of proven value. Sixty years is a pretty good test. No acid, no grit in Sozodont. The Liquid penetrates the little crevices and purifies them; the Powder gives a bright and polished surface.

## 3 FORMS: LIQUID, POWDER, PASTE.

was considered one of the best horsewomen in Asheville, married an officer of the British Royal Artillery, and at present is residing in the Bermudas. Dr. Battle has for some time been using his influence and efforts to have the Navy Department establish a hospital near Asheville, which it is said will be done in the near future.

Capt. John A. Perry, U.S.A., retired, formerly 13th Infantry, has taken a pretty cottage on Cumberland avenue, Asheville. Captain Perry was on a recruiting detail in Asheville in 1888. Since his retirement from the 15th Infantry some years ago, Capt. William O. Cory, U.S.A., has made Asheville his home.

Capt. Morris K. Barroll, Art. Corps, who is on the recruiting detail at Asheville with his central station at Charlotte, N.C., returned here May 12 from the sad mission of the funeral of his mother in Maryland. His mother, at the time of her death, was visiting another son at Chestnut Hill, Pa., and her death was very sudden.

Capt. John W. Ruckman, Art. Corps, has been spending a sick leave of several months in Asheville. Captain Ruckman's health has greatly improved since his residence in the mountains of North Carolina. He is residing at Forest Hill, on the outskirts of the city. Capt. Robert P. Johnston, Engr. Corps, detailed at Wilmington, N.C., is a frequent visitor to his home in Asheville. Col. John H. Dorst, 3d Cav., who spent several months at the Kenilworth Inn, has returned to his station.

There is no better known Army officer in Asheville than Capt. Zebulon B. Vance, 11th Inf. His father, Senator Vance, was one of the most distinguished and best known men of the South. A monument of granite has been erected to his memory in the square situated at the center of the city. Captain Vance spent several weeks in Asheville a few months ago.

Judge Jeter Pritchard, U.S. Circuit Court, has recently had a son appointed to West Point. Lieut. William D. Pritchard, 13th Cav., who died in Manila, P.I., last year, was a son of Judge Pritchard, and is buried at Marshall, N.C., a few miles from Asheville.

Major E. St. J. Greble, acting inspector general, inspected the recruiting station at Asheville last week.

## FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, May 12, 1905.

Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, accompanied by Brig. Gens. Charles F. Humphrey and Jesse M. Lee, visited this post last week on a tour of inspection. The distinguished party was met at the station in El Paso by Major Ammon A. Augur, commanding officer of the post, and a delegation of citizens appointed by the Chamber of Commerce of El Paso. This was General Chaffee's first visit to Fort Bliss, and he found everything in excellent order and the local conditions very favorable for the establishing of a larger post at this point. From 3 to 4 in the afternoon an informal reception was held at the quarters of Major and Mrs. Augur, when the officers and ladies of the post gathered to meet the distinguished guests. Judge and Mrs. Magoffin, Col. and Mrs. Jacobo Blanco, Miss Blanco and Mrs. Neff, from El Paso, were also present. After the reception Generals Chaffee, Humphrey and Lee were driven to Juarez and other points of interest about El Paso.

A banquet was given at the Toltec Club in El Paso last week, complimentary to Generals Chaffee and Humphrey, by a number of El Paso's prominent citizens, among whom were Charles Morehead, Dr. Vilas, U. S. Stewart, Z. T. White, J. A. Eddy, Joseph Magoffin, H. C. Stevens, J. A. Smith, A. Courchesne, Britton Davis, J. M. Cannon, Francisco Mallen, Mexican Consul to the U.S., and a number of others. Mr. Britton Davis, of El Paso, who was at one time a lieutenant in General Chaffee's company when the latter was a captain, responded to the toast, "The Army," in a most delightful manner. During the evening the matter of enlarging Fort Bliss was spoken of and General Chaffee said that they need not feel at all discouraged about the matter, as it would be done as soon as practicable. Instructions have already been given to make this post regimental headquarters, with a colonel and the band, and this piece of news was heard with pleasure, for there has been no band here for a number of years. After the banquet a number of citizens called on General Chaffee and General Humphrey, and Consul Mallen gave them a cordial invitation to attend the festivities going on in Juarez in honor of Cinco de Mayo, a national holiday of Mexico; the invitation was accepted.

Capt. Grote Hutchison, 6th Cav., aide to General Chaffee, remained at the post for the evening, the guest of his sister, Mrs. Augur. Gen. Anson Mills, U.S.A., retired, who is serving on the International Boundary Water Commission between the United States and Mexico, was in El Paso last week on business. E. P. Valentine, special treasury agent of the Customs Service at this post was recently promoted and goes to

Florida. Mrs. Valentine is a niece of the late Colonel Otis of the Army.

Many persons will learn with regret of the illness of Mr. Robert Campbell, of El Paso, who was stricken with apoplexy more than a week ago. At last accounts he had rallied so that he could talk. Mr. Campbell is the father of Mrs. Aloe, wife of Lieut. Alfred Aloe, 12th Inf., now serving in the Philippines.

The card club met last week with Lieut. and Mrs. Farnham. Lieut. and Mrs. Frank Burton won the prizes, a book and a dainty silver spoon. After the playing was finished ices and cakes were served. The guests were Major and Mrs. Augur, Capt. and Mrs. Worrlow, Lieut. and Mrs. Burton, Mrs. Frank Wickham, Mrs. Twyman, Miss Logan, Miss Mable Logan, Miss Evalyn Logan, Mr. Lewis.

An exciting ball game was played at the post last week between members of the Texas Pacific Railroad team and the soldiers; the latter won from their guests, the score being 18 to 2.

Col. Fred A. Olds delivered an address to the Army Branch of the Y.M.C.A. at Fort Bliss last Sunday. Miss Frith, sister of Lieut. R. E. Frith, conducted the music for the occasion. Miss Frith, who has been the guest of Miss Margaret Martin in El Paso for some weeks, expects to leave for her home, near Chicago, in a few days.

As a result of the visits of Generals Chaffee and Humphrey telegraphic orders were received yesterday for the preparation of plans for the immediate enlargement of the post. The present mess hall will be turned into quarters for a band and each company barracks will have an addition made to it for use as a dining hall and kitchen, thus providing ample quarters for one battalion and regimental headquarters. Work must be begun before the close of the present fiscal year. Repairs have also been ordered made to the Cavalry stables, which may indicate that Cavalry may be ordered here.

An athletic entertainment was held one night this week at the post gymnasium. It consisted of songs, recitations, clog dancing, wrestling and other athletic contests and was greatly enjoyed by the soldiers.

Two of the general prisoners attempted to make their escape from the guardhouse one night this week by filing through the bars on the window. They were, however, discovered before they succeeded in getting away.

Lieut. Robert E. Frith, 29th Inf., expects to leave the post this week on a four months' leave. Mrs. Thomas Corcoran, wife of Captain Corcoran, 13th Cav., is expected to arrive in El Paso this week on a visit to her mother, Mrs. Hagne. Mrs. Corcoran's brother, Mr. Jim Hagne, who was so very ill recently in Eastern Texas, will be brought home as soon as he is able to travel.

## FORT MEADE.

Fort Meade, S.D., May 13, 1905.

According to the schedule previously arranged, the first baseball game of the season should have been played on Wednesday, May 3, but the weather was so inclement it had to be postponed, as did also the one for Saturday. Two games, however, were played on Sunday, in the morning, between D and E, resulting in a score of 22 to 11 in favor of Troop E. In the afternoon Troop G was defeated by Troop F with a score of 22 to 9. On Wednesday Troop H and the staff played with a score of 7-6 in favor of the latter.

The Fort Meade Social Club gave a large dance in the gymnasium on Wednesday evening which was largely attended by the enlisted men and their friends.

Sunday evening Capt. and Mrs. G. H. Sands entertained Mrs. Stanton, Mrs. Hunter and Capt. and Mrs. James A. Cole at dinner. The same evening the Misses Hunter entertained at supper, the guests being Miss Sands, Miss Taylor, Lieutenants Hasson, Stryker, Griffith, Jones, Strong, Carter and Wilson. On Sunday afternoon Lieutenants Strong and Carter gave a small tea.

The Ladies' Card Club met this week at Mrs. G. H. Sands'. The first prize was carried off by Mrs. Parham, and the second by Mrs. Helberg. Friday evening the usual hop was held in the post hall; it was well attended and enjoyed by all.

Mrs. Taylor arrived on Friday from Pittsburg and will be the guest of Mrs. Sands for a few days. Major G. K. Hunter, constructing quartermaster, spent a few days in Omaha during the past week on duty connected with the construction work of this post. Col. William Stanton returned from Fort Robinson, having been relieved from the court-martial duty at that post. Mrs. M. W. Stryker, wife of the president of Hamilton College, arrived at Fort Meade on Friday evening for a visit with her son, Lieut. G. L. Stryker.

Thursday Mrs. Freeland entertained at luncheon Mrs. Skiles and Mrs. Byram. Before the hop on Friday evening Capt. and Mrs. Cole entertained at dinner Miss Sands, Miss Taylor, the Misses Hunter, Lieutenants Griffiths, Jones, Strong and Carter.

## FORT THOMAS.

Fort Thomas, Ky., May 15, 1905.

The Fort Thomas baseball team on Sunday afternoon had for their opponents the team representing North Bend, Ohio. The game was played at North Bend and the timely hitting of the local team won the game. Score, Fort Thomas, 6; North Bend, 3.

Capt. M. E. Saville, 27th Inf., has returned from a tour of inspection of the Kentucky National Guard. He states that he found the militia in excellent condition.

A telegram from Louisville, Ky., states that Clyde Collins, 88th Co., Coast Art., who made a sensational escape from the guard house here last week, has surrendered to the authorities at that city. Information is received at this post that two prisoners lately confined here, recently transferred to Fort Sheridan, have made their escape there. They were Privates Lychbyter, Co. D, 29th Inf., and Cephas King, Coast Art. Later the sentry in charge of the men was found dead with his head crushed.

Word is received here that the remains of the late Capt. David E. W. Lyle, who commanded Co. B, 27th Inf., at this post were interred on May 2 at the military

cemetery at Washington, D.C. Fort Thomas was the last station at which Captain Lyle served.

A letter, received by a friend, from Capt. W. R. Sample, 3d Inf., speaks enthusiastically of the new station of the 3d Infantry. In speaking of the scenery of Alaska, Captain Sample says that Alaska is the show place of the world.

Chaplain Orville J. Nave, recently retired from active service, will continue to hold services in the post chapel until his removal to Arizona.

## VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., May 12, 1905.

Brig. Gen. Constant Williams, accompanied by his aide, Lieut. W. H. Raymond, left the end of last week for Alaska on his annual tour of inspection of the Department. The first post inspected will be Lisicum, near Valdez, as it is the central point of both the military telegraph and telephone lines. Afterwards the remaining posts in Alaska will be inspected, while the remaining posts in the department will be inspected by General Williams upon his return from Alaska. Major Rudolf G. Ebert, acting medical director of the department, left Sunday to inspect the various hospitals and the medical supplies in the department, not including Alaska. During his absence Capt. Henry A. Webster, temporarily at Vancouver Barracks, is chief surgeon of the post.

The shipping men of Portland will send a petition to Washington to have one of the five transports now lying idle at Mare Island, sent to Portland during the Lewis and Clark Fair, so that the many visitor may have an opportunity to see the different branches of the Service. Two companies of Infantry from the Presidio are to be stationed on the fair grounds, as well as a detachment of marines and Signal Corps men. If a transport is sent to Portland a request will be made for a detachment of men from Vancouver Barracks for the purpose of illustrating how the soldiers live while on board.

Mr. and Miss Lefferts, of New York, arrived last week at the barracks to visit their sister, Mrs. F. W. Sladen. Mr. Lefferts remained only a few days and returned Wednesday to his home.

## STEAMSHIP SAILINGS, PACIFIC COAST.

From San Francisco, Cal.

MONGOLIA, Hono., Yoko, and Hong Kong, June 3.  
SONOMA, Hono., Auckland and Sydney, N.S.W., June 8.  
CHINA, Hono., Yoko, and Hong Kong, June 13.  
MANCHURIA, Hono., Yoko, and Hong Kong, June 24.  
VENTURA, Hono., Auckland and Sydney, N.S.W., June 29.  
DORIC, Hono., Yoko, and Hong Kong, July 1.

From Vancouver, B.C.

EMPRESS OF INDIA, Yoko, and Hong Kong, May 22.  
MANUKA, Hono., Brisbane and Sydney, N.S.W., May 26.  
TARTAR, Yoko, and Hong Kong, May 29.  
EMERALD OF JAPAN, Hono., and Hong Kong, June 12.  
AORANGI, Hono., Brisbane and Sydney, June 23.  
ATHENIAN, Yoko, and Hong Kong, June 26.  
MIOWERA, Hono., Brisbane and Sydney, N.S.W., July 21.

## STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

1. The Atlantic Division—Major Gen. James F. Wade, U.S.A. Headquarters, Governors Island, N.Y.
  - (a) The Department of the East—Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A. Headquarters, Governors Island, N.Y.
  - (b) The Department of the Gulf—Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U.S.A. Headquarters, Atlanta, Ga.
2. The Northern Division—Major Gen. John C. Bates, U.S.A. Headquarters, St. Louis, Mo.
  - (a) The Department of the Lakes—Col. W. T. Dugan, 1st U.S. Inf., in temporary command. Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.
  - (b) The Department of the Missouri—Brig. Gen. Theodore J. Wint, U.S.A. Headquarters, Omaha, Neb. Col. E. S. Godfrey, 9th Cav., in temporary command.
  - (c) The Department of Dakota—Brig. Gen. C. C. Carr, U.S.A. Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn.
3. The Southwestern Division—Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, U.S.A. Headquarters, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma Territory.
  - (a) The Department of Texas—Brig. Gen. Jesse M. Lee, U.S.A. Headquarters, San Antonio, Tex.
  - (b) The Department of the Colorado—Headquarters, Denver, Colo.
4. The Pacific Division—Major Gen. S. S. Sumner, U.S.A., in temporary command. Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.
  - (a) The Department of California—Brig. Gen. Frederick Lunt, U.S.A. Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.
  - (b) The Department of the Columbia—Brig. Gen. Constant Williams, U.S.A. Headquarters, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.
5. The Philippines Division—Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin, U.S.A. Headquarters, Manila, P.I.
  - (a) The Department of Luzon—Brig. Gen. George M. Randall, U.S.A. Headquarters, Manila, P.I.
  - (b) The Department of the Visayas—Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A. Headquarters, Iloilo, P.I.
  - (c) The Department of Mindanao—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A. Headquarters, Zamboanga, P.I.

## ENGINEERS.

Band and Companies E, F, G and H, Washington Barracks, D.C.; A, B, C and D, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Manila, P.I.

## HOSPITAL CORPS.

A, Washington Barracks, D.C.; B, Presidio, Cal.

## SIGNAL CORPS.

Headquarters, Washington, D.C.; A, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; B, Fort Myer, Va.; C, Benicia Barracks, Cal.; D,

## MUSIC SELF-TAUGHT

NO TEACHER NECESSARY.

ONLY 10c POST PAID  
WURLITZER'S  
U. S. Lettered Fingerboard  
For Guitar, Mandolin, Violin, Banjo, Cello and Double Bass.

Saves time, money and worry. Can be attached in a minute. Blows for what instrument. SPECIAL OFFER. Fingerboard and celebrated "Howard" Self-Instructor for any of above instruments, sent postpaid for 25c (regular price, 50c). "Howard" Instructors are also published for Flute, Drum, Piano, Violin, Clarinet, Cornet, All Band Instruments, also

PIANO AND ORGAN which contain all chords in both the major and minor keys. You can learn in a few hours. The "Howard" are the only reliable Self-Instructors. For a limited time, any postpaid, 25c. The Large Souvenir Catalog of Musical FREE Instruments if you state article wanted. We have Violon outfits from \$2.25 up. Guitar outfits from \$2.50 up. Mandolin outfits from \$2.25 up. "Howard" Self-Instructor and lettered Fingerboard free with each outfit. Everything else at proportionately low prices. Deal with the largest music house in the country and save money. Established 1856. THE RUDOLPH WURLITZER CO., 277 E. 4th St., Cleve., O.

## The Best Navy

Needs the Best Powder

The U. S. Government uses

DUPONT POWDER.

## A. G. SPALDING &amp; BROS.

Largest Manufacturers in the World of Official Athletic Supplies.

BASE BALL, LAWN TENNIS, FOOT BALL, GOLF, FIELD HOCKEY, BASKET BALL, OFFICIAL ATHLETIC IMPLEMENTS. Plans and Blue Prints of Gymnasium Paraphernalia Furnished Upon Request.

Spalding's Catalogue of all Athletic Sports Mailed Free to any address. A. G. SPALDING & BROS. New York, Chicago, Denver, San Francisco

## PENSIONS

Our booklet sent free on request.

Business before the Patent Office and intelligent attention.

MILO B. STEVENS & CO., Attys., (Established 1864.)

818 14th St., WASHINGTON, D.C. BRANCH OFFICES: CHICAGO, CLEVELAND AND DETROIT.

## DENTACURA

Tooth Paste



Differs from the ordinary dentifrice in minimizing the causes of decay. Endorsed by thousands of Dentists. It is deliciously flavored, and a delightful adjunct to the dental toilet. For sale at best stores. 25c. per tube. Avoid substitutes. Send for our free book "Taking Care of the Teeth," which contains valuable information concisely written.

DENTACURA COMPANY ALLING ST., NEWARK, N. J., U. S. A.



## NEW MILITARY BOOKS

## TRANSPORTATION OF TROOPS AND MATERIAL

By Major Chauncey B. Baker, Q.M. Dept., U.S.A., Cloth, \$1.50.  
**MILITARY GOVERNMENT AND MARTIAL LAW** (Second and Revised Edition.) By Major William E. Birkhimer, LL.D., U.S.A. Full Cloth, \$5.00; Law Sheep, \$3.00.

## HANDLING THE STRAIGHT ARMY RATION AND BAKING

BREAD Presented by Capt. L. R. Holbrook, 5th U.S. Cavalry. Illustrated Cloth, \$1.50.  
**CATECHISMAL EDITION OF THE INFANTRY DRILL REGULATIONS, 1904, United States Army.** Prepared by Brig.-Gen'l William F. Spaurin, U.S.A., retired. Price, Blue Cloth, 50c; Tag Board, 40c.

## MILITARY STUDIES

By Frederic Louis Hudekoper. International Military Series No. 5. Postpaid, Cloth, \$1.50.  
**SOLDIER'S HANDBOOK OF TARGET PRACTICE**

SYLLABUS OF DAVIS'S INTERNATIONAL LAW Price, 75 cents.  
 3y Lieut. C. A. Boone, 3d Cavalry.

## ESTIMATING DISTANCE TABLES

By Capt. Edward Bell, 4th U.S. Infantry. Price, 75 cents.  
 (3d Edition Revised) By 1st Lt. M. M. Cloud, U.S.A., retired.

## PRACTICAL INSTRUCTIONS IN SECURITY AND INFORMATION

TO THE NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER OF INFANTRY  
 By Lt. E. K. Masse. Cloth, 50 cents.

**FRANKLIN HUDSON PUBLISHING CO.**  
 Send for Military Catalogue. KANSAS CITY, MO.  
 "LARGEST PUBLISHERS OF MILITARY BOOKS IN AMERICA"

Fort Egbert, Alaska; G, Fort Wood, N.Y.; E, I, L, in Philippines. Address Manila, K, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; F, Benicia Barracks, Cal.; H, Benicia Barracks, Cal.

## CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Headquarters, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, Fort Clark, Texas; I, K, L and M, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.  
 2d Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.  
 3d Cav.—Headquarters, A, B, I, K, L, M, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; C, D and F, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.; G and H, Fort Apache, Ariz.; E, Boise Barracks, Idaho.  
 4th Cav.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Walla Walla, Wash.; E, F, G and H, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; I, K, L and M, Presidio, Monterey, Cal.

5th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, D and K, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; F, Fort DuChesne, Utah; H and K, Fort Wingate, N.M.; L, Whipple Barracks, Ariz.; C, Fort Grant, Ariz.; E, G and M, Fort Apache, Ariz.  
 6th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Fort Meade, S. Dak.; I, K, L and M, Fort Keogh, Mont.

7th Cav.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Myer, Va.; E, F, G, H, Manila, P.I.; I, K, L, M, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. Ordered to Philippines. The 1st Squadron will sail on June 1, and headquarters and 3d Battalion on July 1.

8th Cav.—Headquarters and Troop E, F, G and H, Manila, P.I.; A, B, C and D, Fort Sill, Oklahoma, Okla.; I, K, L and M, Manila, P.I. The 1st Squadron will sail for Manila on July 1 from San Francisco.

9th Cav.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kas.; Troops E, F, G and H, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

10th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Robinson, Neb.; E and F, Fort Washakie, Wyo.; G and H, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.

11th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Des Moines, Iowa; A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kas.

12th Cav.—Ordered to United States from Manila. Headquarters and E, F, G, H, Camp Thomas, Ga. The 1st Squadron will sail June 15, and the 3d Squadron Aug. 15, both taking station at Camp Thomas, Ga.

13th Cav.—Ordered to the United States from Manila, P.I. The Headquarters and 2d Squadron sailed April 15 to take station at Fort Myer. The 1st Squadron sailed April 15 to take station at Fort Riley, Kas. The 3d Squadron will sail from Manila July 15, and take station at Fort Sill, Okla.

14th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.  
 15th Cav.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

## ARTILLERY CORPS.

## Field Artillery.

Battery and Station. Battery and Station.  
 1st. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 6th. Ft. Riley, Kas.  
 2d. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. 7th. Ft. Riley, Kas.  
 3d. Ft. Myer, Va. 8th. Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.  
 4th. Ft. Myer, Va. 9th. Presidio, San Francisco  
 5th. Manila, P.I. 10th. Ft. Snelling, Minn.

11th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 20th. Ft. Riley, Kas.  
 12th. Ft. Douglas, Utah. 21st. Ft. Sheridan, Ill.  
 13th. Ft. Russell, Wyo. 22d. Ft. Douglas, Utah.  
 14th. Ft. Sheridan, Ill. 23d. Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.  
 15th. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. 24th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.  
 16th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. 25th. Ft. Riley, Kas.  
 17th. Vancouver Barracks, 26th. Manila, P.I.  
 Wash. 27th. Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.  
 18th. Vancouver Barracks, 28th. Manila, P.I.  
 Wash. 29th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.  
 19th. Ft. Riley, Kas. 30th. Ft. Snelling, Minn.

## COAST ARTILLERY.

Company and Station.	Company and Station.
1st. Ft. DeSota, Fla.	62d. Ft. Worden, Wash.
2d. Ft. Wright, N.Y.	63d. Ft. Casey, Wash.
3d. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.	64th. Ft. Miley, Cal.
4th. Jackson Bks., La.	65th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
5th. Ft. Screven, Ga.	66th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
6th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	67th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
7th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	68th. Ft. Baker, Cal.
8th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.	69th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
9th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	70th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
10th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	71st. Ft. Casey, Wash.
11th. Key West Bks., Fla.	72d. Ft. Greble, R.I.
12th. Ft. Wright, N.Y.	73d. Ft. Monroe, Va.
13th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	74th. Ft. Williams, Me.
14th. Ft. Screven, Ga.	75th. Ft. Preble, Me.
15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	76th. Ft. Banks, Mass.
16th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.	77th. Ft. Warren, Mass.
17th. Ft. Washington, Md.	78th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
18th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.	79th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.	80th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.
20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	81st. Ft. Slocum, N.Y.
21st. Ft. McHenry, Md.	82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	83d. Ft. Revere, Mass.
23d. Ft. McKinley, Me.	84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
24th. Ft. McKinley, Me.	85th. Ft. Casey, Wash.
25th. Ft. Miley, Cal.	86th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.	87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
27th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	88th. Ft. Mansfield, R.I.
28th. Honolulu, H.I. Will	89th. Ft. Banks, Mass.
sail for San Francisco	90th. Ft. McKinley, Me.
June 15 and take station	91st. Jackson Bks., La.
at Fort Rosecrans,	92. Honolulu, H.I. Will
Cal.	sail for San Francisco,
29th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	June 15, and take station
30th. Ft. Worden, Wash.	at Fort Flagler,
31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C.	Washington.
32d. Ft. Baker, Cal.	93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore.
33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash.	94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.	95th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
35th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	96th. Ft. Warren, Mass.
36th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.	97th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
37th. Ft. McKinley, Me.	98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
38th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	99th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
39th. Ft. McHenry, Md.	100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
40th. Ft. Howard, Md.	101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
41st. Ft. Monroe, Va.	102d. Ft. Caswell, N.C.
42d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.	103d. Ft. Howard, Md.
43d. Ft. Washington, Md.	104th. Ft. Washington, Md.
44th. Ft. Washington, Md.	105th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
45th. Ft. DuPont, Del.	106th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
46th. Ft. Strong, Mass.	107th. Ft. Preble, Me.
47th. Ft. Hunt, Va.	108th. Ft. Casey, Wash.
48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.	109th. Ft. Greble, R.I.
49th. Ft. Williams, Me.	110th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
50th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.	111th. Ft. Dade, Fla.
51st. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.	112th. Ft. DuPont, Del.
52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass.	113th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.	114th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
54th. (Torpedo Depot Co.),	115th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.
Ft. Totten, N.Y.	116th. Ft. Screven, Ga.
55th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.	117th. Ft. Fremont, S.C.
56th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.	118th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
57th. (Torpedo Co.),	119th. Ft. Washington, Md.
Wadsworth, N.Y.	120th. (Torpedo Co.),
58th. (Torpedo Co.),	Ft. Strong, Mass.
Monroe, Va.	121st. Key West Bks., Fla.
59th. Ft. Andrews, Boston,	122d. Key West, Fla.
Mass.	123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
60th. (Torpedo Co.), Presi-	124th. Ft. Constitution, N.H.
dio, Cal.	125th. Ft. Trumbull, Conn.
61st. Ft. Baker, Cal.	126th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

## U.S. ARMY TORPEDO PLANTERS.

GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT, 2d Lieut. A. A. Maybach, commanding. Attached to School of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten, N.Y.  
 GENERAL HENRY KNOX, Capt. F. C. Mauldin, A.C., Fort Monroe, Va.  
 COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD, Capt. Lloyd England, A.C., commanding, Key West Barracks, Fla.

MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD, Capt. George T. Patterson, commanding. At Fort Screven, Ga.

## INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Wayne, Mich.; A, B, C, D, Fort Brady, Mich.; I, Allegheny Arsenal, Pa.; K, L and M, Fort Porter, N.Y.  
 2d Inf.—Entire regiment at Fort Logan, Colo.  
 3d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, Fort W. H. Seward, Alaska; D, Fort Davis, Alaska; E and F, Fort Liscomb, Alaska; G and H, Fort Egbert, Alaska; I and K, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; L and H, Fort St. Michael, Alaska.  
 4th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I. To sail for the United States June 15.  
 5th Inf.—Entire regiment at Plattsburg, N.Y.  
 6th Inf.—Entire regiment, Manila, P.I.  
 7th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.  
 8th Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Jay, N.Y.; A, B, Fort Slocum, N.Y.; C and D, Columbus Barracks, Ohio; I, K, L and M, Fort Niagara, N.Y.  
 9th Inf.—Co. B, Pekin, China. Balance of regiment Manila, P.I.  
 10th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Lawton, Wash.; E, F, G and H, Fort Wright, Wash.; I, K, L and M, Infantry Cantonment, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal. Cos. L and M will sail from San Francisco on July 1 to Honolulu, H.I., for duty.  
 11th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, K, and L, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.; I and M, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.  
 12th Inf.—Address Manila, P.I.  
 13th Inf.—Headquarters A, B, C, D, K and L, Fort McDowell, Cal.; I and M, Fort Mason, Cal.; Companies E, F, G and H, Alcatraz Island, Cal.  
 14th Inf.—Vancouver Barracks, Wash.  
 15th Inf.—Address entire regiment Presidio of Monterey, Cal.  
 16th Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment Fort McPherson, Ga. Will sail for Manila June 1, 1905.  
 17th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I. To sail for the United States July 15, and will take station at Fort McPherson, Ga.  
 18th Inf.—Entire regiment at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.  
 19th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.  
 20th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.  
 21st Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment Manila, P.I.  
 22d Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.  
 23d Inf.—Manila, P.I. To sail for the United States May 15, and entire regiment will take station at Madison Barracks, N.Y. Later some of the companies will proceed to Fort Ontario, N.Y., for station.  
 24th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Harrison, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; I, K, L and M, Fort Missoula, Mont.  
 25th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Niobrara, Neb.; E, F, G and H, Fort Reno, Oklahoma.  
 26th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Sam Houston, Texas; E, F and G, Fort McIntosh, Texas; K, L and M, Fort Brown, Texas; H and I, Fort Ringgold, Texas.  
 27th Inf.—Headquarters and Companies A, D, E, F, G and H, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; B and C, Fort Thomas, Ky.; I, K, L and M, Fort Sheridan, Ill.  
 28th Inf.—Headquarters and Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I and K, Fort Snelling, Minn., and L and M, Fort Lincoln, North Dakota.  
 29th Inf.—Headquarters and Companies E, F, G, H and L, at Fort Douglas, Utah; Companies A, B, C and D, Fort Bliss, Texas; Company I, at Whipple Barracks, Arizona Territory; Companies K and M, at Fort DuChesne, Utah.  
 30th Inf.—Headquarters and Companies A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Crook, Neb.; E and F, Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.; G and H, Fort Reno, O.T.  
 Porto Rico Provisional Reg't.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D and E, San Juan; F, G and H, Henry Barracks, Cayey.  
 Philippine Scouts.—Companies 1 to 50 on duty in Philippines. Address Manila, P.I.  
 All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P.I.

## BANDS.

Engineer band, Washington Barracks, D.C.; Military Academy Band, West Point, N.Y. Artillery Corps Bands—1st, Fort Moultrie, S.C.; 2d, Fort Williams, Me.; 3d, Presidio, Cal.; 4th, Fort Monroe, Va.; 5th, Fort Hamilton, N.Y.; 6th, Fort Worden, Wash.; 7th, Fort Adams, R.I.; 8th, Fort Barrancas, Fla.; 9th, Key West, Fla.; 10th, Fort Banks, Mass.

## HOTELS

## New York City.

**THE NEW GRAND.** Broadway and 1st St., New York  
 Army and Navy Headquarters.  
 400 Rooms. 300 Baths.  
 New Addition Opened March 1st.  
 GEORGE F. HUBBERT, Prop. JOHN H. LANGTON, Mgr.

**86-88 Madison Ave., New York City**  
 Bet. 29th and 29th Sts., convenient to Army and Navy Club.  
 Family Hotel. Rooms with Private Bath.  
 Hall Service. Dining-room on Main Floor.  
 Army and Navy References. CHARLES E. RUSSELL.

**PARK AVENUE HOTEL, ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF**  
 Park (4th) Ave., 32d & 33d St., New York.  
 Special accommodations to Army and Navy.  
 Accessible to all theatres and dep't stores.  
 European Plan, \$1.00 to \$5.00 per day. Subway station (33rd St.) in front of the house. REED & BARNETT, Prop.

**MANSION HOUSE**  
 Brooklyn Heights.  
 Directly opposite Wall Street, N.Y.  
 Select family and transient hotel.  
**SPECIAL ARMY AND NAVY RATES**  
 J. C. VAN CLEAF, Proprietor.

**HOTEL ST. GEORGE.** Clark and Hicks Streets, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.  
 Army and Navy Headquarters. Special Rates.  
 Capt. WM. TUMBRIDGE, Prop.

## St. Louis, Mo.

**USONA HOTEL**  
 Kings Highway & McPherson Ave.  
 ST. LOUIS, MO.

**ARMY AND NAVY HEADQUARTERS.**  
 Special attention given to Army and Navy people.  
 F. M. WHITE, Manager.

**Bridgewater Cottage, Cary Lane, Hampton, Virginia.**  
 Beautifully situated on the water. 15 minutes from Old Point Comfort.

## Washington, D. C.

**THE BANCROFT,** AMERICAN OR EUROPEAN PLAN.  
 W. L. SHEPARD, Prop.  
 Cor. 18th and H Sts., N. W.  
 WASHINGTON, D. C.

**STRICTLY FIRE-PROOF AND ENTIRELY NEW.**  
 ROOMS, SINGLE AND EN SUITE,  
 WITH PRIVATE BATHS.

**THE COCHRAN**  
 WASHINGTON, D. C.  
 American Plan. Absolutely Fireproof

Situated in the fashionable part of the City accessible by Electric car to and from all directions, and in the immediate vicinity of two most beautiful Parks. Transient guests receive special attention—Baggage checked in the house to all points.

EUGENE S. COCHRAN, - Manager

**COLONIAL HOTEL**  
 15th and H Sts., N. W.  
 WASHINGTON, D. C.  
 E. C. BENSON, Prop.

European and American Plan. First class in every particular. Prices moderate.

**EBBITT HOUSE**  
 WASHINGTON D.C.  
 ARMY AND NAVY HEADQUARTERS  
 H. C. BURCH, Proprietor.

## San Francisco, Cal.

**HOTEL PLEASANTON,** SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.  
 Foremost American Plan Hotel.  
 Best cuisine and service.  
 Special terms to the Army and Navy.  
 E. S. deWOLFE, Proprietor.

## Philadelphia, Pa.

**HOTEL WALTON,**  
 PHILADELPHIA, PA.

**THOROUGHLY FIREPROOF**  
 500 Rooms, Single and En Suite

ROBERT STAFFORD, Proprietor. GEO. W. SWETT, Manager.

**THE Real Estate Trust Company**  
 OF PHILADELPHIA.

Southeast cor. Chestnut and Broad Sts.

Full-Paid Capital, - - \$1,500,000  
 Surplus and Profits - - 1,400,000

Receives deposits of Money payable by check, and allows interest thereon. Collects Interest, Dividends and Income of all kinds whatsoever.

Receives for safe keeping, Securities and other valuables, and rents Safe Deposit Boxes in Burglar Proof Vaults. Buys, sells and leases Real Estate in Philadelphia and its vicinity. Assumes general charge and management of Real and Personal Estates.

Executes Trusts of every description under the appointment of Courts, Corporations and individuals. Acts as Registrar or Transfer Agent for Corporations and as Trustee under Corporation Mortgages. Receives Wills for safe keeping without charge.



**LOWNEY'S**  
**COCOA**  
 is distinguished from all others by its full flavor, delicious quality and absolute purity.

The Lowney Receipt Book sent FREE.  
 The Walter M. Lowney Co., Boston, Mass.



**HATFIELD & SONS,**  
**TAILORS AND IMPORTERS.**  
 450 FIFTH AVENUE, <sup>Near</sup> 40th St. NEW YORK.  
 Makers of the finest Uniforms and Leaders of Styles in Civilian Dress.

**CHAS. BLISS,** Tailor and Importer,  
 Rooms 407-408-409-410-411, Claus Spreckles Building, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.  
 Phone, Brown 971. Best Grades of Uniforms for OFFICERS of the ARMY and NAVY  
 Los Angeles Branch 310-11-12 Lankershim Bldg., 3rd and Spring St.--Phone, Home 6118.

**RIDABOCK & CO.**  
 112 FOURTH AVE., NEW YORK  
 MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS  
**MILITARY UNIFORMS  
 AND EQUIPMENTS**

**JOHN G. HAAS, Uniforms.**

No. 39 East Orange Street, Lancaster, Penn.

BRANCH: 256 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY.  
 OFFICE: 1308 F STREET, N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C.

Well-known to Army Officers for the past thirty years.

**NAVY NEW PRICE LIST. EQUIPMENTS. R. D. CRANE & CO.**  
 13 West 27th St.

**RICE & DUVAL**  
**ARMY & NAVY TAILORS,**  
 Fashionable Civilian Dress. J. H. STRAHAN  
 231 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, Opposite Post Office.

**C. DOBLER & CO.,**  
 ARMY AND NAVY UNIFORMS  
 84 FOURTH AVE., NEW YORK:

WRITE FOR PRICES. **MILITARY GOODS,** NEW REGULATION  
 Caps, Sabres, Belts, Shoulder  
 Straps, Leggings, Hats, Etc.  
**J. H. WILSON CO., Ltd.** 928 ARCH STREET.  
 PHILADELPHIA.

**NEWPORT NEWS SHIPBUILDING & DRY DOCK COMPANY.**

WORKS AT NEWPORT NEWS, VA. (On Hampton Roads).  
 Equipped with two large Basin Dry Docks of the following dimensions:—  

	No. 1	No. 2	
Length on Top	610 Feet	827 Feet	Shops are equipped with modern machinery capable of doing the largest work required in ship construction.
Width on Top	130 "	162 "	
Width on Bottom	50 "	80 "	Tools driven by electricity and compressed air used in constructing and repairing vessels.
Draft of Water Over Sill	25 "	30 "	

  
 For Estimates and further particulars address  
**C. B. ORCUTT, Pres't, No. 1 Broadway, N. Y.**

## OFFICIAL DRILL REGULATIONS

Approved and Published by Authority of the Secretary of War, for the United States Army and the Organized Militia of the United States.

**DRILL REGULATIONS FOR THE INFANTRY, Revised 1904,**  
 printed from advance proofs furnished by the General Staff  
 United States Army.

Bound in extra strong bristol board, price 30 cents. Hand-  
 somely bound in semi-flexible vellum cloth the price is 50 cts.  
**DRILL WITH INTERPRETATIONS,** bound in semi-flexible  
 vellum cloth, price 75 cents. Every student of the Drill  
 should have this edition.

**MANUAL OF GUARD DUTY,** bound in bristol board, 25 cents;  
 bound in leather 50 cents.

**MANUAL OF ARMS,** adapted to the Springfield Rifle, calibre  
 .45, bound in bristol board, 10 cents.

The above prices include postage.

The discounts allowed on quantities will be furnished on application.

We also have for sale, sent by mail, prepaid, at the prices named:

**FIELD SERVICE REGULATIONS, (Just Published.)** Bound in  
 cloth, 50 cents.

**FIRING REGULATIONS FOR SMALL ARMS,** bound in leather, \$1  
**ARMY REGULATIONS,** bound in cloth, \$1.

**ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, 93-101 Nassau St., New York.**

## A Never Failing Water Supply

with absolute safety, at small cost may be had by using the  
**Improved Rider Hot Air Pumping Engine and**

**Improved Ericsson Hot Air Pumping Engine.**

Built by us for more than 30 years and sold in every country in  
 the world. Exclusively intended for pumping water. May be  
 run by any ignorant boy or woman. So well built that their  
 durability is yet to be determined, engines which were sold 30  
 years ago being still in active service.

Send stamp for "C3" Catalogue to nearest office.

**RIDER-ERICSSON ENGINE CO.,**

35 Warren St., New York. 339 Franklin St., Boston.  
 40 Dearborn St., Chicago. 234 Craig St., West Montreal, P.Q.  
 40 North 7th St., Philadelphia. 24 Pitt St., Sydney, N.S.W.  
 Teniente Rey 71, Havana, Cuba.



## The Purchase of a Piano

is one of the most important factors in furnishing a  
 home. It is the only one of the household gods whose  
 voice is continually heard, and if it is satisfactory it  
 gives daily pleasure and comfort, whereas if not found  
 worthy it is a constant source of annoyance and dis-  
 appointment.

Should the intending purchaser have no personal experi-  
 ence, he would naturally have to rely either on the reputa-  
 tion of the maker or the advice of his friends when buying.  
 Ask anybody what are the best pianos in the world, and  
 ninety-nine out of a hundred will at once reply, the

# STEINWAY PIANOS

But what everybody does not know is the positive  
 fact that the percentage of profit on the sale of a  
 Steinway piano is less than on any other make, and  
 hence the Steinway, notwithstanding its higher price is  
 after all the cheapest, as it represents the greatest intrinsic  
 piano value for every dollar expended.

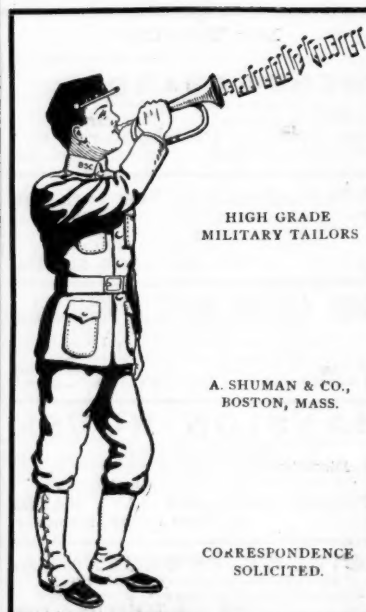
The new models, the Steinway Vertegrand Piano, at  
 \$500, and the Steinway Miniature Grand Piano at \$750,  
 are the most recent exponents of this fact, and the public  
 is earnestly requested to examine and try these remark-  
 able instruments before purchasing elsewhere.

**STEINWAY & SONS**

Steinway Hall, 107 and 109 E. 14th St.

New York.

Subway Express Station  
 at the Door.



HIGH GRADE  
 MILITARY TAILORS

A. SHUMAN & CO.,  
 BOSTON, MASS.

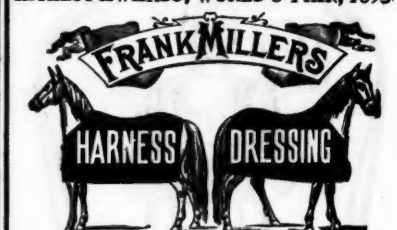
CORRESPONDENCE  
 SOLICITED.

**C. A. Maxwell & W. B. Matthews,**  
**ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.**

Colorado Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Have special facilities for prosecuting  
**Claims of Army and Navy Officers**  
 on the retired and active lists. We handled before  
 Congress the increased grade for Civil War veterans  
 and hope to obtain favorable action during the next  
 session in the settlement of the claims of Army officers  
 for arrearages of longevity pay.

HIGHEST AWARDS, WORLD'S FAIR, 1893.



Unequaled for use on MILITARY EQUIP-  
 MENTS, SADDLES, HARNESS, Etc.  
 Gives a beautiful finish, will not peel, smut  
 or crack by handling. Sold everywhere.

**THE FRANK MILLER CO.**  
 49 and 351 West 26th St., NEW YORK.

**F. J. HEIBERGER, Jr.**  
 ARMY and NAVY  
**Merchant Tailor,**  
 15th Street opp. U. S. Treasury,  
 WASHINGTON, D. C.

Write for our new  
**NAVY CATALOGUE**

**S. N. MEYER,**  
 Manufacturer, WASHINGTON, D. C.

**PATENTS** **WILKINSON & FISHER.**  
 Attorneys at Law and  
 Solicitors of Patents.  
 928-930 F ST., N. W. Washington, D. C.  
 PATENTS and TRADE MARKS secured in the  
 United States and Foreign Countries. Pamphlets of  
 instructions furnished free on application.